THE ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY

NORMAL, ILLINOIS

THE NORMAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY

Series 3

July, 1905

No. 16

CONTAINING THE

ANNUAL CATALOG
COURSE OF STUDY

_____ AND _____

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR

1905 - 06

ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING AUGUST THIRTIETH ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED FIVE

Forty-Eighth Year Illinois State Reformatory Printing Trade Schoo Pontiac ENOCH A. GASTMAN, Decatur, President.

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Teacher of Penmanship and Orthography.

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> ISAAC NEWTON WARNER, Principal Training School.

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REBEKAH LESEM,

LURA EYESTONE,

LORA PECK,

LORA M. DEXHEIMER, Training Teachers.

Faculty

^{*}Appointed for 1905-06.

CAROLEEN ROBINSON, Kindergarden Director, BRUNO NEHRLING,

Gardener.

ENOCH A. FRITTER, Superintendent of Normal Public Schools.

ANGE. V. MILNER, Librarian.

VIRGINIA MAC LOCHLIN, Assistant Librarian.

FLORA PENNELL DODGE. Stenographer.

EXTRA TEACHERS FOR SUMMER SESSION.

RUDOLPH H. H. BLOME, Pedagogy.

OLIVE LILLIAN BARTOM A. B., Algebra and Geometry.

CHARLES W. WHITTEN.

JESSIE BULLOCK A. B., Arithmetic.

JOHN C. OLSEN PH. D., Physical Science,

CLARENCE ELMER DE BUTTS A. M., Physics.

SAMUEL B. MAGERS,

Zoology and Botany.

EVA WILKINS, Geography.

FRANK HAMSHER, History.

OLIVER MORTON DICKERSON. Civics and History.

MARGARET OLIVER,

Reading.

JOHN ARTHUR STRONG,

Grammar.

HARRY G. PAUL, Literature.

CHARLOTTE A. JACKSON, Drawing.

NAMA LATHE,

CAROLINE ECKERS.

Art Instruction.

MARY LENTZ,

Geım

Faculty

Calendar

for

1905

1906

The school year of forty-eight weeks is divided into three terms of twelve weeks each, and two summer terms of six weeks each.

Summer Session, 1905.

JUNE 12—First Term begin. JULY 24—Second Term begins.

AUGUST 30—Second Term ends.

Fall Term, 1905.

SEPTEMBER 11—Fall Term begins. DECEMBER 1—Fall Term ends.

Winter Term, 1905-06.

DECEMBER 4—Winter Term begins.

DECEMBER 20—Semi-annual Meeting of the Board of Education.

DECEMBER 22—Annual Contest of Literary Societies.

DECEMBER 23—Recess of two weeks.

January 7, 1906—Winter Term resumes.

MARCH 3—Annual Contest in Oratory.

MARCH 9-End of Winter Term.

Vacation of nine days.

Spring Term, 1906.

MARCH 19—Spring Term begins.

JUNE 6—Annual Meeting of the Board of Education.

JUNE 6—Annual Meeting of the Alumni.

JUNE 7-Annual Commencement Exercises.

Summer Session, 1906.

JUNE 11-First Summer Term begins.

JULY 23—Second Summer Term begins.

AUGUST 31—Second Summer Term ends.

SEPTEMBER 10—Beginning of Fall Term of year 1906-07.

THE ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY

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AS ESTABLISHED by the General Assembly in 1857 to prepare teachers for the schools of Illinois. It is located at Normal, a town of nearly 4,000 people, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central railroads. The situation is healthful; the town is provided with excellent water, sewers, gas and electric lights. Normal is a very desirable place of residence for people who value educational advantages. The charter provides that intoxicating liquors shall never be sold within the limits of the town. Electric railway, cars every ten minutes, connects Normal with Bloomington, two miles to the south.

Material Equipment

The Normal School is commodiously housed in three buildings. The oldest contains three stories and a basement. It is about 100 by 160 feet. It is built of brick and cost originally about \$120,000. The basement contains the cloak rooms, the shop for manual training, a biological laboratory and several store rooms. On the first floor are the offices, two spacious rooms for drawing classes, and four class rooms. On the second floor are the main assembly room and eight class rooms. On the third floor are the halls and parlors of the literary societies and a large auditorium.

The Gymnasium building is 100 by 125 feet and contains on the first floor the gymnasium, baths, dressing rooms and toilet rooms: on the second floor the library and reading room: on the third floor the three science laboratories, work shops and museum.

The Training School building is a substantial brick structure of two stories and a basement. The basement contains three large play rooms. On the first floor is the office of the supervisor, the kindergarten and four school rooms, each having a seating capacity of forty pupils. On the second floor there is a room for the grammar grades, with a seating capacity of 100. In addition to this there are eight recitation rooms, each sufficiently large to accommodate a class of twenty-five.

The physical and chemical laboratories have recently been supplied with modern equipment and a good stock of new apparatus. The museum contains a choice co!lection of specimens, with a large number of duplicates for class use. The science department is furnished with an excellent stereopticon, a good supply of microscopes, a manikin, anatomical models and preparations and other needful equipment for the study of physiology and biology.

The Manual Training Shop contains an electric motor with lathe and band saw, and twenty Toles benches with full equipment of hand

tools for wood workers.

The geographical equipment includes relief models of the United States and Europe, a complete set of Sydow-Habenicht relief maps, charts of the United States topographic, coast and geodetic surveys, a collection of rocks, minerals and other specimens and a large collection of books and pictures relating to this subject.

A school garden of two and one-fourth acres, in the care of an experienced gardener, affords excellent facilities for instruction in horti-

culture and floriculture.

The well-shaded campus of fifty-six acres contains over one hundred species of trees. Its open spaces afford abundant room for tennis and other athletic sports.

There is a valuable reference and circulating library of 15,000 bound volumes and 4,500 pamphlets. This collection is especially rich in juvenile books and in the literature of education. The books have been carefully selected and catalogued and now constitute a very complete working library.

Students are allowed the free use of the reading-room and may draw out books without charge. The department is open eight and onefourth honrs of every school day and four hours on Saturday and during vacations. The librarian and assistant are always in attendance. The privilege of access to the shelves has been established and the librarian gives instruction on the use of the library in a set of informal talks and practical lessons. It is the aim of the teachers and librarian to help the students to cultivate a familiarity with good literature and with the use of books, and to give them the best possible assistance in doing their reference work.

Student Organizations

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are five literary societies connected with the school-the Wrightonian, the Philadelphian, the Ciceronian, the Sapphonian and the Girls' Debating Club. These are in flourshing condition, and afford abundant practice in oratory, debate, essay writing and parliamentary These societies have well furnished rooms set aside for their usage. use.

New students will receive a hearty welcome to the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of the Normal School. These organizations are vigorous and active, and seek earnestly to promote the spiritual welfare of the students. While they are separate organizations, union meetings are regularly held.

ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The purpose of this association is the cultivation of oratory and declamation. The winners of the annual contest in oratory and declamation receive the Richard Edwards medals, established in honor of the second president of the institution. The successful contestant in oratory represents this institution in the contest held in April of each year under the direction of the State League of Normal Schools.

THE LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

Three members of the faculty, four students, the pastors of the various churches in Normal and the city superintendent of schools constitute a lecture board, to provide a course of high-class lectures and concerts at low cost. The active management of the course is in the hands of the student members. During 1904-05 seven lectures and concerts were given for one dollar.

The course for 1905-06 includes the Hahn Festival Orchestra, Whitney Brothers Quartet, Geo. L. Cole, Geo. E. Vincent, and Henry Lawrence Southwick.

STUDENTS' GLEE CLUBS.

A number of the students have organized glee clubs, one for men, the other for women, which meet twice each week for practice in sight singing and the study of good music. During the past year a students' orchestra was organized. 'The organizations are under the direction of the teacher of music.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

This organization has general control of all student athletics in conjunction with the director of the gymnasium.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS.

The VIDETTE is a 32-page monthly filled with local news, alumni notes and practical and interesting matter on school topics contributed by faculty and students. The best literary productions of the school find a place in its columns.

The INDEX, published annually by the senior class, contains detailed information in regard to the various student organizations, group portraits of contest teams, glee clubs, officers, committees, etc. Aiming especially to present the gayer features of student life, it becomes a chronicle of the humorous happenings of the year.

Expenses.

Tuition is free to all who are preparing to teach in the schools of Illinois. An incidental fee of two dollars per term is charged all students except those holding township scholarships under the provisions of the Lindley act. For each summer term of six weeks the fee is one dollar. Students from other states than Illinois, and students not preparing to teach, are charged an additional tuition fee of ten dollars per term for the long terms. If within five years such student teach an equivalent time in Illinois, the tuition is refunded.

Most of the students board in clubs at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week-Good furnished rooms, large enough for two persons, rent at from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per month. Rooms with board in private families may be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per week. Good rooms and excellent boarding places are abundant. Arrangements can be made better after arriving in Normal than by letter.

The Normal School does not sell nor rent text-books. The total cost of books and stationery need not exceed fifteen dollars per year. Students are advised to bring with them such books as they may have, but not to purchase others until they arrive in Normal.

Railroads.

Students arriving on the Illinois Central railroad or on the Chicago & Alton railway should check their baggage to Normal. Students coming to Bloomington on the Big Four or Lake Erie & Western may check their baggage to the *Union Station* in Bloomington, then recheck over the Chicago & Alton to Normal. Students coming to Bloomington on the limited trains of the Chicago & Alton, on the Big Four or Lake Erie & Western may reach Normal by street cars. If baggage has been checked to Bloomington, the owners are advised to leave it there until they have located in Normal. The fee for delivering trunks from the Normal station is twenty-five cents; from Bloomington, fifty to seventy-five cents.

The Summer Session

The Normal School provides two summer terms of six weeks each for active teachers and for students who wish to continue their studies during the summer. The programs consist chiefly of the regular courses in the various subjects. The daily program is so arranged that the student recites twice per day in the same subject, thus completing a regular twelve-week course in six weeks. The primary departments of the training school are in session, affording model lessons for observation and discussion. Especial prominence is given to music, drawing, construction work, modeling, manual training, to the natural sciences and to the common branches as outlined in the Illinois State Course of Study. A special summer school announcement is issued in March.

Thoroly trained teachers are in demand in all the best schools of Illinois. Many boards of education will employ no others. There is a rapidly increasing demand upon the normal schools for such teachers. To meet this demand more effectively the Illinois State University maintains a teachers' bureau whose purposes are to secure for its students, free of cost, suitable positions, and to aid school officers in selecting efficient teachers. Students as a rule do not expect employment without a personal visit; it is hoped that the expense of such visit may be avoided unless there is some prospect of employment.

Aid to Students

To assist worthy students in completing their course of study the Alumni and Faculty have created a Students' Loan Fund, from which students in their senior year may borrow at a low rate of interest a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Advanced Standing at State University

Graduates of this institution are regularly admitted to junior standing in the University of Illinois. Students who wish to prepare for teaching in such city high schools as require university graduation of their teachers, if already qualified to enter the freshman class at the university, may profitably spend the first two years in the careful professional training that the normal school affords.

The Normal School Quarterly

The Normal School publishes quarterly for free distribution a series of educational studies prepared by the faculty. Any teacher in the public schools of Illinois will receive the quarterly regularly upon application. The numbers already issued are:

- 1. Faulty Articulation and Exercises for its Correction.
- 2. Agriculture and Horticulture in the Rural Schools.
- 3. The Tariff Question in American History.
- 4. Shakspere in the High School.
- 5. The Formation and Care of School Libraries.
- 6. Suggestions on the Teaching of History in the Grades.
- 7. Manual Training in the Schools.
- 8. The School Excursion and the School Museum in the Teaching of Geography.
 - 9. Nature Study in its Practical Bearings.

Conditions of Admission

Students are admitted to the Normal Department upon presentation of the following evidences of scholarship:

- 1. A high school or college diploma.
- 2. A teacher's certificate.
- 3. A certificate of attendance at another state normal school.
- 4. A township scholarship under the Lindley act. This act provides for an annual examination in each township adapted to graduates of the eighth grade. The candidate making the highest average in his township is awarded by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction a scholarship good for four years at any state normal school.

Persons not provided with the foregoing credentials may arrange for admission by correspondence with the president. In doubtful cases an examination in the common branches will be given by the faculty.

For candidates for admission not found qualified to enter the normal department, is provided a preparatory or sub-normal class, whose work covers the elements of the branches required for admission. Only prospective normal students may enter this class. Tuition is nine dollars per term.

Young men to enter the normal department must be at least seventeen years of age; young women sixteen.

For holders of township scholarships not old enough to enter the normal department, and for students not intending to teach is provided an academic course similar to that provided by the best high schools. Students to enter this course must be at least fourteen years of age, and proficient in the work of the eighth school year as outlined in the State Course of Study.

Candidates for admission to any department are required to present evidence of good character.

To obtain free tuition students who are not holders of township scholarships are required to sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to teaching in the public schools of Illinois for as long a period as they attend the Normal School.

Students are assigned to the various sections of the entering class, Section F, Section I or Section L, as defined on page 15, on the basis of previous preparation. Correspondence is invited in all cases which the general rules do not cover.

Students may enter at any time, provided they are competent to take up the work then in progress. It is better to enter at the beginning of a term. Classes are provided each term for students beginning the course of study.

Accredited High Schools

Graduates of high schools with four-year courses accredited to the University of Illinois are admitted to Section F, and course of study leading to graduation in two years, if their high school course, as attested by certificate of the principal, has included the work stated below, and provided that the work of the high school in these branches is accepted at the University of Illinois.

ALGEBRA—At least one year's work, including quadratics.

GEOMETRY—One year's work, including all of plane geometry as treated in such text-books as Wentworth.

PHYSICS—One year's work, including laboratory practice.

CHEMISTRY—One half year's work.

COOLOGY-One half year's work.

BOTANY—One half year's work.

PHYSIOLOGY—One half year's work.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—One half year's work.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (of the United States and of Illinois)—One half year's work.

GENERAL HISTORY—One year's work; Myers' General History or its equivalent.

LITERATURE—Daily practice in composition for one year or its equivalent. Elementary instruction in the principles of rhetoric, and at least two years' work with daily recitations in study of complete masterpieces in prose and poetry.

The work stated above is the minimum in each branch. It is expected hat each student shall have done more work in some of the subjects.

Students of such high schools not having completed all the work described above will be admitted to Section F in all branches in which hey comply with the conditions stated above. The omitted courses may be taken in the regular normal classes in such subjects.

If students admitted to Section F are not able to write well with ease and speed, or read distinctly with good expression, extra courses in reading and penmanship must be taken soon after entering.

College Graduates

For college and university graduates and graduates of other state normal schools are provided special lines of professional reading and investigation in addition to, or in lieu of, a portion of the standard program. In no case is the diploma of the institution granted for less than one year of resident work.

Examinations for Advanced Standing

To students pursuing any of the four forms of the course an opporunity is given to pass by examination any study in the program without taking the same in class.

Credit for Work in Other Institutions

For all work done in other state normal schools—and in the University of Illinois, credit is given so far as such work is equivalent to our own courses. Credit for work done in other higher institutions can be obtained only by examination as stated above.

Special Students

Teachers of maturity and experience may be admitted as special students, and are permitted to take up any work for which they are prepared. They may not, however, be permitted to teach in the training school until they have had preliminary courses in general pedagogy.

Organization of the School

The two purposes of the normal student are to learn the science of education, and to acquire the art of teaching by practice under intelligent direction. Hence there are two departments of the Normal School, the Normal Department, giving instruction in theory, and the Training Department, where the theories expounded are embodied in practice.

In the Normal Department there are two general lines of study.

1. Special Method, in which the subject matter of each of the various branches is organized with regard to its own inner relations, and also with regard to the interests and aptitudes of the child.

2. General Method, which governs all learning and teaching. This work begins with the careful study of the process of teaching particular lessons as recalled from the student's own experience or as observed in the Training School. It then passes to the more formal study of psychology and the laws of mental growth. Lastly, it undertakes to unify all the activities of the school by showing their relation to the purpose of education. These three stages are named in this school:

(a.) The study of the Teaching Process.

(b.) The study of Psychology and General Method.

(c.) The Philosophy of Education.

The Training School is in part a model school to exemplify for observation and study the theory of the Normal Department. To this end the training teachers give frequent model lessons or "critiques" as a basis for observation and discussion. The teachers of the various branches in the Normal Department visit daily the training school classes in their respective subjects to see that their instruction has been effective.

Illinois State Normal University

Its second function is to test the scholastic acquirements and the personal power of student teachers and to develop in them correct habits in teaching and management. The work required involves the preparation of lesson plans, class instruction, direction of study periods and the management of a school room under the immediate supervision of expert training teachers.

The Training School embraces a kindergarten of forty children and the entire public school system of Normal, including 720 pupils in all grades. During the school year, 1905-6, the training work will be confined to eight of the fourteen rooms, and to six classes in the High School.

The Course of Instruction

The Normal School requires for its courses a good degree of maturity and scholarship, quite as much as that attained by graduates of our best high schools with four-year courses. Accordingly the standard two-year program of the Normal School is planned for students of such preparation. Besides this standard program three other forms of the program are regularly taught to supply the needs of that large body of students whose preparation is not up to the standard named above. In the standard program twenty-five credits are required for graduation. By a "credit" is meant the amount of work done in a given subject in a term of twelve weeks by a typical student reciting five times per week and carrying four studies. To complete the required program the attendance required of the typical student is six regular terms of twelve weeks and one summer term of six weeks.

Programs of Study

The four regular programs of study are:

- 1. A Two-Year Program for graduates of accredited high schools having the specific qualifications set forth on page 13, and other students of equivalent preparation, The class pursuing this course is known in its first year as Section F.
- 2. A Three-Year Program for graduates of village high schools, holders of first-grade certificates and others of equivalent preparation. They are known in their first term as Section I.
- 3. A Four-Year Program without Latin or German for graduates of the rural schools, holders of second-grade certificates and others whose preparation is but little more than a good knowledge of the common branches. They are known in their first term as Section L.
- 4. A Four-Year Program with Latin and German for students who otherwise would pursue the three-year or four-year course.

These programs agree in the strictly professional courses required. They differ in the amount of time devoted to the various branches.

Students whose preparation and ability are intermediate between the types mentioned above may arrange to take part of their work in

one section, part in another according to their needs. No definite time for graduation can be fixed for such students. It is intended that the scholarship attained before entering the Normal School, or while the Normal Course is in progress, shall be equivalent to that represented by graduation from our best high schools, and to this is added in some form the strictly professional work.

A large number of elective courses are offered which under certain conditions may be substituted for the regular courses. The programs are shown in detail on pages 17, 18, 19, 20.

The following table exhibits the number of credits in each branch required of regular students in the various programs. Elective courses are not included. Rhetoricals and physical training are general requirements, but are not listed below as credits.

	2-Year Program	3-YEAR PROGRAM	4-Year Program	WITH
Psychology and Pedagogy	5	5	5	5
Practice Teaching	3	3	3	3 5 3 3
Mathematics	3	6	8	5
Physical Science	1	3	4	3
Biological Science	2	3	4	3
Sociological Science			1	
Sociology and Economics	1	1	1	1
Geography	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3 5	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{3} \end{bmatrix}$
Civics and History	2	3	5	3
Modes of Expression				
Oral Expression	11/2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2
Graphic Art	1	2	3	2
Language				
Grammar and Orthography	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1
Rhetoric and Literature	2	3	5	3
Latin				12
German				6
Music	1	1	1	1
Total	25	37	49	52
		·	-	

On the following pages are outlined the four standard programs. The courses marked with an asterisk (*) are subject to substitution under the rules governing electives stated on pages 21 and 22.

All classes recite daily in the regular terms. In the summer terms of six weeks two recitations per day are held in most subjects, thus enabling the student to complete the regular twelve-week courses. The required gymnastics and rhetoricals are not included in the four. Music and drawing together count as one study.

Attendance at one summer term is provided for in the two-year and three-year programs. Only one study at present is named; it is expected that the student will take some additional elective study, or, if necessary, make up some deficiency.

Illinois State Norma University

	SUMMER TERM	*Science of Discourse 3 (Any optional study)	Manual Training and Kindergarten Instruction are optional thruout the year	
OGRAM	SPRING TERM	F General Method 3 *Algebra 1 *Advanced Botany, or *Grammar 1 } *Geography 2 (6 weeks) } *Reading Method (6 weeks) Physical Training	A 2 *School Management 5 *Literature 4 *Modern History Teaching	
THE TWO YEAR PROGRAM	WINTER TREM	Psychology 2 *Geography 4 *Physiology 5 Reading 1 Physical Training	A 2 Philosophy of Education 4 *Geometry 2 or 1 *Civics and History 6 Teaching	
THE	FALL TERM	Faching Process 1 *Arithmetic 1 *Grammar 1, or *Advanced Zoology 5 /*Music 1 or 2 /*(Drawing 2) Physical Training	A 2 Economics 1 *Physical Science 1 *Drawing 1 Teaching	
		FIRST YEAR	SECOND	

	THE.	THE THREE-YEAR PROGRAM	OGRAM	
	FALL TERM	WINTER TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	H	Н	b	ტ
	Arithmetic 2	*Arithmetic 1	Algebra 2	Orthography Reading Method
FIRST	Geography 1 or 5	"Grammar z (o weeks) *Geography 2 (6 weeks)	U, S. History 1	POTTO STITUTE
YEAR	*Reading 2	Teaching Process 1	*Botany 2 or 3	
	Physical Training	*Music 1 or 2	Physical Training	
	+Spelling or Writing	*(Drawing 3)		
	-	Physical Training		
SECOND YEAR THIRD	Algebra 3 Psychology 2 Reading 1 *Zoology 4 or 5 A 3 Economics 1 *Physics 3 or 5 *Literature 2 Teaching	Geometry 1 Teaching *Drawing 2 *Physiology 5 A 3 Philosophy of Education 4 Chemistry 2 *Shakspere 3 *Geography 4 or 7	*Geometry 2 General Method 3 *Drawing 1 Civics 2 A 3 *School Management 5 *Physics 4 or 6 *Modern History 5 Teaching	
Note-No pupil n	NOTE-No pupil may omit both Literature 2 and Shakspere.		If student is found deficient.	

Illinois State Norm University

	SPRING TERM	Arithmetic 1 Teaching Process Geography 1 Music 1 or 2 *Prawing 3 Physical Training	D Algebra 6 Botany 2 *Grammar 6 (6 weeks) Reading Method (6 weeks) Psychology 2	B Economics 1 Reading 1 *Geography 6 *Drawing 1	A4 School Management *United States History 7 Chemistry 2 *Shakspere 3	
THE FOUR YEAR PROGRAM	WINTER TERM	K Percentage (6 weeks) *Bookkeeping (6 weeks) *Reading 3 Elementary Physics *Orthography Physical Training	Algebra 5 Physiology 5 *Grammar 5 Reading 2	*Geometry 2 Literature 1 General Method 3 *Drawing 2	A4 Philosophy of Education *Mediæval History 4 Physics 4 or 6 Teaching	
THE FOL	FALL TERM	*Mensuration 3 U. S. History 1 Nature Study 1 *Composition 1 †Spelling †Writing Thysical Training	Algebra 4 Zoology 3 *Grammar 4 Geography 3	Geometry 1 Rhetoric 2 Civics 2 Teaching	*Literature 2 *Ancient History 3 Physics 3 or 5 Teaching	To be taken if student is found deficient
		FIRST YEAR	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH YEAR	4To be taken if stude

	LATII	LATIN AND GERMAN PROGRAM	ROGRAM	
	FALL TERM	WINTER TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
FIRST	Latin 1 Arithmetic 2 Geography, Tor 5 Reading 2	Latin 2 Teaching Process 1 Music 1 Drawing 3 U. S. History 1	Cæsar 3 Algebra 2 Grammar 1 Botany	Reading Method Science of Discourse
SECOND	Cæsar 4 Algebra 3 Psychology 2 Zoology	Cæsar 5 Geometry 1 Drawing 2 Physiology.	Gicero 6 Geometry 2 General Method 3 Geography 6	Civies Drawing 1
THIRD	Gicero 7 German 1 *Lite rature Teaching	Ovid 8 German 2 *Shakspere Teaching	Vergil 9 German 3 General History Economics	
FOURTH	Vergil 10 German 4 Physics 5 Teaching	Livy 11 German 5 Chemistry 1 Philosophy of Education	Horace 12 German 6 Physics 6 School Management	

The following table exhibits the electives that may be substituted for the starred courses in the various programs subject to the conditions stated on pp. 21, and 22.

FALL	WINTER	SPRING
Astronomy English History English Poetry Latin Method Latin 1. Cæsar 4. Cicero 7. Vergil 10 German 1 German 4 Bench Work Mechanical Drawing Primary Construction Work Physics 9 Zoology 7 Nature Study 10	Kindergarten Higher Algebra History of Illinois Literature Method Cæsar Method Latín 2 Cæsar 5 Ovid 8 Livy 11 German 2 German 5 Bench Work Mechanical Drawing Composition and Design Physics 9 Chemistry 10 Physiology 8 Advanced Book Keeping † Economics 2	Kindergarten Trigonometry Advanced U. S. History English Drama Cicero Method Cæsar 3 Cicero 6 Vergil 9 Horace 12 German 3 German 6 Bench Work Mechanical Drawing Advanced Construction Physics 9 Botany 9 Advanced Chemistry 8 NatureStudy Browning †Industrial History

Courses marked with a dagger (†) will be taught only if elected by eight or more students. The other courses are taught regularly as described in this catalog.

Rules Relating to Choice of Studies

A student, as a rule, is expected to follow the regular program for the section to which he belongs. If it is thought advisable he may be permitted to make any credit by a longer or shorter course than is provided in his program.

Variations from the regular programs are permitted to special students and to others if there be special need of such change.

All individual programs involving substitutions must be approved by the president.

Substitutions of elective studies must be made according to some regular plan to fit the student for teaching in particular grades, or in special high school subjects.

No substitution can be allowed for the common branches unless the student gives evidence of proficiency in such branches. In doubtful cases an examination may be required.

No substitution for any of the natural sciences of the three-year program can be allowed unless the student's previous study in the omitted branch is equal to the requirement for admission to Section F.

Only manual training or mechanical drawing may be substituted for the regular drawing courses unless the student's previous attainments in drawing warrant the substitution of some other study.

For the elective courses in Latin Method, full credits are allowed. For one year's work in Latin or German one credit is allowed; for two-years' work, three credits.

- (a) For primary-grade teachers recommended electives are Nature Study, Kindergarten Practice, Literature Method, and Primary Hand work.
- (b) For intermediate teachers, Nature Study, Intermediate Handwork, History of Illinois, Literature Method.
- (c) For Grammar Grade teachers, Arithmetic 2, Geography 5 and 7, Astronomy, Bench Work and Mechanical Drawing, Advanced U. S. History.

Course of Study.

If a student fails to keep pace with his class in any study he may be transferred to a lower section in such study, or be required to drop such study.

If a student fails to carry a study in any term, he is required to repeat that study at the earliest opportunity.

If a student fails in a majority of his studies for two consecutive terms, he shall not be permitted to continue his work until one year has elapsed. This rule may be suspended in the case of any student by a majority vote of the faculty.

Students that have become irregular in their programs, or who contemplate taking electives, should, while arranging their individual curricula, study carefully the daily programs on page 23.

Because of the value of platform speaking to the teacher, one platform exercise each month is required from all students in regular classes provided for this purpose. When a fair degree of proficiency has been attained, students are excused from further class work provided they participate actively in the work of the literary societies.

Inasmuch as the teacher's own example is likely to be the most potent influence in determining the quality of the pupil's reading, penmanship, and English style, all students notably deficient in clear and accurate expression, spelling, punctuation, idiom or division into paragraphs, will be required to take additional work in spelling or English composition until such deficiency is removed. Similarly students may be required to take additional courses in reading or penmanship. Correction of such deficiencies must receive early attention in the course.

Four hours per week of gymnasium practice is required of all first year students unless specially excused because of age or physical disability. If, because of the conflict in the program, work cannot be taken in any term it must be taken in the following term.

Thirty minutes per day are devoted at General Exercises to the consideration of topics of interest to prospective teachers. All members of the school are expected to attend.

Daily Program

Illinois State Norm University

Fall Term.

FIRST HOUR.—Critiques. Arithmetic 3. Advanced Algebra 3. Nature Study 1. Advanced Zoology 5. Geography 3. English History 8. Cicero 7. Latin 1. Grammar 1. Literature 2. Reading 2. Book-keeping. Primary Handwork.

SECOND HOUR.—Algebra 2. Nature Study 1. Physical Science 1. Zoology 4. Geography 5. Civics 2. German 1. Vergil 10. Grammar 2. Literature 2. Reading 2. Drawing 2. Gymnastics 1.

ing 2. Gymnastics 1.
THIRD HCUR.—Arithmetic 1. Composition 1. Arithmetic 3. Algebra 4. Physics 5. Zoology 4. Geography 1. German 4. Reading Method. Orthography. Bench Work. Gymnastics 1.

Gymnastics 1.

FOURTH HOUR.—Arithmetic 1. United States History 1. Teaching Process 1
Geometry 1. Arithmetic 2. Geography 1. Ancient History 3. Economics 1. Cæsar 4.
Grammar 4. Science of Discourse 3. Reading 3. Bench Work.

FIFTH HOUR.—Psychology 2. Teaching Process 1. Percentage 4. Laboratory work in Physics. United States History 1. Latin Method. Latin 1. Composition 1. Writing. Drawing 1. Bench Work. Gymnastics 1.

SIXTH HOUR.—General Method. Astronomy. Arithmetic 2. Nature Study 1. Physics 3. Rhetoric 2. Grammar 2. Reading 1. Composition 1. Music 1. Mechanical Drawing. Gymnastics 1.

SEXEMBLE 1. SEXEMBLE 1. STREAM PORTY. Spelling. Music 2.

SEVENTH HOUR.-Kindergarten Theory. English Poetry. Spelling. Music 2.

Gymnastics, Men.

Winter Term.

FIRST HOUR.—Critiques. Arithmetic 1. Elementary Physics. 7. Physiology. History of Illinois. Commercial Geography 7. Literature Method in the Grades. Ovid. German 5. Reading 2. Orthography. Drawing 3.

SECOND HOUR.—Philosophy of Education. Psychology 2. Teaching Process. Arithmetic 1. Elementary Physics 7. Physiology. Geography 1. Grammar 5. Shakspere. Caesar 5. Caesar Method. Reading 1. Drawing 2. Gymnastics 2.

THIRD HOUR.—Geometry 2. Algebra 3. Percentage 4. Physics 4. Physiology. U. S. History. Geography 4. Grammar 2. Advanced Economics. Book-keeping. Manual Training. Gymnastics 2.

FOURTH HOUR.—Philosophy of Education. Psychology 2. Higher Algebra 7.

U. S. History. Geography 4. Grammar 2. Advanced Economics. Book-Reeping. Reducing Training. Gymnastics 2.

FOURTH HOUR.—Philosophy of Education. Psychology 2. Higher Algebra 7. Mediaeval History. Geography 2. Grammar 3. Poetry and the Novel. German 2. Reading 3. Composition 1. Book-keeping. Manual Training.

FIFTH HOUR.—Teaching Process. Mensuration 3. Arithmetic 2. Elementary Physics 7. Laboratory work in Physics and Chemistry. Civics and History 6. Latin 2. Reading 3. Spelling and Writing. Drawing 4. Bench Work. Gymnastics 2.

SIXTH HOUR.—General Method. Geometry 1. Percentage 3. Algebra 5. Chemistry. Grammar 2. Latin 1. Livy. Reading 1. Orthography. Mechanical Drawing. Music 1. Gymnastics 1.

Music 1. Gymnastics 1.

SEVENTH HOUR. Kindergarten Theory. Music 2. Gymnastics, Men.

Spring Term.

FIRST HOUR.—Critiques. Geometry 2. Arithmetic 3. Advanced Botony 3. Geography 1. Grammar 1. Shakspere. Vergil 9. German 6. Reading 1. Orthography Intermediate Handwork.

Intermediate Handwork.

SECOND HOUR.—General Method 3. Arithmetic 2. Elementary Physics 7. Botany
2. Physiography 6. Modern History 5. Grammar 4. Science of Discourse 3. Rhetoric
2. Industrial History. Composition 1. Drawing 3. Gymnastics 2.

THIRD HOUR.—School Management. General Method 3. Teaching Process. Trig
onometry. Arithmetic 1. Algebra 6. Botany 2 Geography 3. United States History 7.
Grammar 2. Science of Discourse 3. Cicero 2. Book-keeping. Advanced Bookkeeping.
Bench Work. Gymnastics 3.

FOURTH HOUR.—School Management. Arithmetic 1. Percentage 4. Advanced
Chemistry 8. Geography 2. Civics 2. Grammar 3. Economics. Reading Method.
Bench Work. Gymnastics 3.

FIFTH HOUR.—Psychology 2. Teaching Process. Algebra 1. Algebra 2. Physics

Bench Work. Gymnastics 3.

FIFTH HOUR.—Psychology 2. Teaching Process. Algebra 1. Algebra 2. Physics 6. U. S. History 1. Literature 4. Horace, German 3. Reading 2. Reading 3. Writing. Drawing. Bench Work.

SIXTH HOUR.—U. S. History 1. Algebra 1. Algebra 2. Nature Study 1. Laboratory work in Physics and Chemistry. Grammar 6. Caesar 3. Cicero Method. Reading Method. Mechanical Drawing. Music 1. Gymnastics 1.

SEVENTH HOUR.—Kindergarten Theory. Chemistry. English Drama. Spelling.

Music 2. Gymnastics, Men.

Academic Department

For such students holding township scholarships as do not wish to become teachers, and for such as are too young to enter upon the regular normal courses, the following programs have been arranged.

Other students of suitable age, character, and preparation, may be admitted to these classes upon payment of tuition, at the rate of twelve dollars per term.

These students will recite in some subjects with the regular normal students; in other subjects in separate classes.

For students not less than sixteen years of age who desire to enter the normal department, but are deficient in the common branches, are maintained preparatory classes in the common branches. The rate of tuition is eight dollars per term. Students less than sixteen years of age who are deficient in the common branches, are required to enter the proper classes in the grammar grades of the Model School.

Academic Department

Latin and German Course.

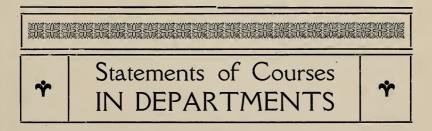
Fall	Winter	Spring
Latin	Latin	Cæsar
Algebra	Algebra	Algebra
Reading 3	Composition	Reading 2
Drawing	Elementary Physics	Physical Geography
Cæsar	Cæsar	Cicero
Zoology	Physiology	Botany
Ancient History	Mediæval History	Rhetoric
Reading 1	Drawing 2	Modern History
Cicero	Ovid	Vergil
German	German	German
Geometry	Geometry	U. S. History
Civies	Poetry and Novel	Drawing 1
Vergil	Livy	Horace
German	German	German
Physics	Physics	Chemistry
Literature	Shakspere	Economics

Physical Training and Rhetoricals thru first two years. Electives may be substituted from regular normal courses.

Academic Department Four-Year Course without Latin

Fall	Winter	Spring
Algebra Reading 3 Ancient History Drawing 3	Algebra Composition Ancient History Elementary Physics	Algebra Orthography Mathematical Drawing Physical Geography
Zoology Rhetoric Book-Keeping Manual Train. or German	Physiology Poetry and Novel Mediæval History Manual Train. or German	Botany Reading 2 Modern History Manual Training or German
Geometry Civics English History Adv. Zoology or German	Geometry Commercial Arithmetic Drawing 2 His. of Illinois or German	Geometry Economics Reading 1 Advanced Botany or German
Physics 3 Astronomy Literature 2 German	Physics 4 Commercial Geography Shakspere German	Chemistry Advanced U. S. History History of Art German

Note: Elective substitutes from the regular normal courses may be taken if desired Physical Training and Rhetoricals required thru first two years.



Pedagogy

Course One

THE TEACHING PROCESS,

The work begins with a discussion of the fundamental nature of the school, its aim as determined by the nature of human life, its elements, their general nature and relation to each other in the school organization. Next are examined the simpler laws of the psychology of the teaching process. The school is seen to depend upon the nature of the child, the subject-matter, and the function of the teacher. The function of the teacher is elaborated through discussion and illustration from teaching. From this discussion are deduced the science and the art of the recitation and the leading principles of school management.

Course Two

ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

The primary purpose of this course is to learn the conditions, processes and laws of mental development; and to understand the motives and forces that give rise to human activity and conduct. Thus is laid the knowledge foundation for dealing with human nature in its many aspects and relations, and for intelligent attack upon the problem of teaching. Another purpose is to give a preparation for the later and more advanced courses in general pedagogy.

The subject is developed thru a study of the elements and processes of mental life, directly and vitally connected with the conditions and activities of learning and teaching. As an aid in verifying, organizing, enriching, and extending the student's knowledge a text-book is used, Thorndike's Elements of Psychology. The text-book work is supplemented by library readings from the best work on the topics studied. To make class work and library studies more real and concrete each student observes from life and reports many instances of the mental phenomena studied. Students may have the privilege of substituting for the regular text any one of the following: Baldwin's Elements of Psychology, James' Briefer Psychology, Sully's Outlines of Psychology, Dewey's Psychology, Thorndike's Human Nature Club, Stout's Manual of Psychology, Hoffding's Outlines of Psychology, Royce's Outlines of Psychology.

Leading Topics.—The relation of the body organism to mental activities and development, including such topics as fatigue and temperament, different ways of getting ideas, sense-perception, imitation, suggestion, apperception, attention, habit, memory, association of ideas, imagination, thinking, language in its relation to the genesis of knowledge; feeling, including the law of interest; volition, including the law of expression and the effect of ideals upon conduct. Summary—(1) the evolution of an idea; (2) development thru apperceptional self-activity from lower to higher forms of thought, sentiment and action; (3) general stages of development in the individual and the race.

Course Three.

GENERAL METHOD.

In elementary psychology the student has already become familiar with the fundamental processes general to the experience of all persons, and to the acquisition of any subject-matter. General method continues the study of mental development—how the mind creates its own world through knowledge and understanding. General method uses the data of psychology, but moves on to a consideration of the more elaborate thought movements and larger unities involved in learning and teaching.

Illinois State Normal University

Leading Topics— (1) The aim of education, (2) the mental movement from the individual notion to the general, and from the general to the individual; inductive and deductive thought movements, analysis and synthesis, comparison and generalization, logical definition, the syllogistic movement of mind in acquiring and applying knowledge; the law of correlation, the conception of a system of knowledge or of things—all these are made subjects of study and observation and discussed in class. (3) A study of what constitutes a lesson, 1) in the terms of the pupil's experience, 2) in the terms of subject matter, 3) in the terms of the teacher's experience, organization of lessons, observation and criticism.

The chief reference books are McMurry's Method of the Recitation, DeGarmo's Essentials of Method, Tompkins' Philosophy of Teaching, Landon's Principles and Practice of Teaching, Garlick's Manual of Method, and Dexter and Garlick's Psychology in the Schoolroom. The *text-book, Thorndike's Elements of Psychology, is supplemented by McMurry's Elements of General Method.

Course Four.

THE PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

The ultimate principle of education found in the nature of life. Definitions of education, its aim and agencies. The nature and form of intellectual, moral and physical education. The historical development of the school curriculum. Statement of educational principles as derived from the foregoing. Text-books, Spencer's Education, Quick's Educational Reformers. Extensive readings in the library accompany this course.

Course Five.

- 1. The Philosophy of School Organization, Supervision and Management.
- (a) The nature of institutional life in general. (b) The fundamental law of the school. (c) The logical evolution of the school thru its fundamental law. (d) The historic development of the school and differentiation from other institutions. (e) The school at work under the law of its constitution. (f) The social and ethical training in the working of the school. (g) A detailed discussion of the problems of school supervision. Textbooks: Tompkins' Philosophy of School Management; Burrage and Bailey's School Sanitation and Decoration, White's School Management.
- 2. THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS. Its historical development its defects. School law as embodied in statutes and judicial decisions.

Method in Arithmetic

Course One

METHOD INARITHMETIC FOR THE FIRST SIX SCHOOL YEARS. (12 weeks.)

The Purpose—To arrive at the logical order of number knowledge, to derive its processes from simple counting, and to develop and illustrate the principles and methods of instruction in the primary and intermediate grades, with observation and analysis of work in Training School. The Illinois State Course of Study forms the basis of the work.

This course is required of all students. Graduates of approved high schools need take no other course. Students with partial high school courses or with some experience in teaching grammar grades should take as prerequisite Course 2. Students without high school training or its equivalent should take as preparatories Courses 3 and 4, instead of Course 2.

Course Two

PERCENTAGE AND MENSURATION. (12 weeks.)

The purpose of this course is to arrive experimentally at modes of measuring areas and volumes, the processes of evolution, and the laws of similar figures, and to inform the students as to the conditions that obtain in carpeting, papering, land and lumber measure, the measurement of heights and distances, and practical problems in commercial applications of percentage, with lesson planning. It includes all the topics of the seventh and eighth years of the State Course of Study.

Course Three

INDUCTIVE GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION. (12 weeks.)

The principal truths of plane and solid geometry are developed experimentally and applied to practical problems in mensuration. This course is intended for students who have never studied geometry.

Course Four

PERCENTAGE AND BUSINESS ARITHMETIC. - (12 weeks.)

The cases of Percentage as related to fractions and integers, Profit and Loss, Commission, Stocks, Interest, Insurance, Banking and Exchange, Compound Interest and Annuities. The course is devoted mainly to teaching the usages of the commercial world in these subjects.

Method in Bookeeping

Illinois State Normal University.

Course 1 (Six Weeks)

This course has for its aim to prepare teachers for the work in book-keeping outlined in the state course of study.

From a study and comparison of a number of individual accounts—cash, merchandise, and personal—the principles of debit and credit are derived. These principles are then applied to handling of six or more sets of accounts, beginning with the simplest and including some which require some knowledge of notes and drafts and their use in a system of money exchange. In connection with the study of a set of accounts, the purpose and form of the day-book and journal, and their combination in the explanatory journal, are learned. Most of this work is done in the class. Outside of the class pupils use the Sadler-Rowe Budget System, which teaches how to prepare many kinds of business papers, as well as how to keep the journal and ledger. Work in the budget is completed to page 53.

Course 2 (Elective)

Double-entry book-keeping continued. Last half of Sadler-Rowe Budget. A special, and somewhat lengthy, farm set. A more complicated set including commercial drafts and discounted notes. The columnar journal. Business correspondence. This course presupposes Course 1, or its equivalent. It is given during the last six weeks of the Winter and Spring Terms.

Method in Algebra

The function, scope, and logical order of Algebra, its relations to arithmetic, its notation and fundamental ideas. Principles derived inductively from concrete problems, and afterward by rigorous deduction from definition. Especial attention is paid to the language of algebra, to describing and relating algebraic processes, and to the mode of developing the more difficult topics. The work includes quadratics and series, and is offered in three forms. An additional elective course is offered in Higher Algebra.

Course One

TAYLOR'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA.

Prerequisite: A strong high school course in Algebra equal to the requirement of the best colleges.

Course Two

Course of Taylor's Elements of Algebra, Chapters I-XV.

Positive and Negative numbers, The fundamental Operations of Integral Literal Expressions, Factoring, Systems of Linear Equations. 12 weeks)

Course Three

CHAPTER XV-XXXIII.

Evolution, Surds, Imaginary and Complex Numbers. Quadratics, Theory of Exponents, Theory of Limits, Series, Binomial Theorem and Logarithms. (12 weeks)

Courses 2 and 3 are for students who have had only a partial course in algebra. Together they count as one credit, the equal of Course 1.

Course Four

TAYLOR'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA. CHAPTERS I-X

Positive and Negative Numbers, The Fundamental Operations of Integral Literal Expressions, Linear Equations in One Unknown—Factoring. (12 weeks)

Course Five

CHAPTERS XI-XX

Highest Common Factor and Lowest Common Multiple, Fractions and Fractional Equations, Systems of Linear Equations, Evolution, Irrational Numbers and Surds, Imaginary and Complex Numbers, Quadratics to one Unknown. (12 weeks)

Course Six

CHAPTERS XXI-XXXIII.

Irrational Equations, Higher Equations, Inequalities, Proportion, Theory of Exponents. Indeterminate Equations. Theory of Limits, Series, Binomial Theorem, and Logarithms. (12 weeks)

Courses 4, 5 and 6 are for students who have not studied Algebra. They count as one credit, the equivalent of Course 1.

Higher Algebra.

This course follows 3 and 6 and is designed to prepare teachers more thoroly for work in advanced schools. The course will cover the following topics: Finite and infinite series, undetermined coefficients, logarithms and logarithmic series, permutations, combinations, continued fractions, the general theory of equations, the solution of higher equations, and determinants. Winter term only. Text: Wells' Higher Algebra.

Method in Geometry

Courses One and Two.

THE GEOMETRY OF EUCLID. (24 weeks.)

These courses cover the ordinary high school work in plane, solid, and spherical geometry. Special attention is paid to the mechanism of deductive reasoning, the earlier demonstrations being developed in syllogisms. Review exercises include classification of the established truths, and schemes for tracing proofs to the original definitions and axioms upon which they rest. About one-third of the time is devoted to original demonstrations. Two main ends are kept in view: to equip the student with the forms of deductive reasoning, and to make the study a drill in precise thinking and accurate, perspicuous expression.

Courses 1 and 2 are required of all students that have not had previously strong courses in geometry. Either course may be taken by students preparing for high school teaching. Text: Phillips and Fisher, Complete Edition.

Trigonometry (12 Weeks)

This course covers the ordinary college requirements in both plane and spherical trigonometry and will include some discussion of the use of trigonometry in surveying, physics and astronomy.

This course is given in the Spring Term provided it is elected by at least ten students.

Course in Elementary Astronomy (12 Weeks)

This course is intended to give students such an insight into the organization of the solar system and the problems of Astronomy as will enable them to read an almanac, and teach mathematical geography intelligently. As far as possible, numerical facts are derived mathematically, from the original data. Text: Young's Elements. Extensive reading in the library is required in addition to the regular text.

This course is given in the Fall Term, provided it is elected by at least ten students. Prerequisite: Plane Geometry.

Method in Physical Science.

Course One

METHOD IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE GRADES WITH COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE SAME AND OBSERVATION IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL. 'Fall Term.

This course is to be taken by all candidates for graduation, other than those who take Courses 7, 3 and 4, and 2 in sequence, or Courses 7, 5 and 6 and 2 in sequence, unless excused thru the election of elective courses from other departments. It is the only course required of students from accredited high schools having the prerequisite training in Physics and Chemistry. It contemplates the attainment of the following ends:

(a.) The discovery of an acceptable pedagogical basis for the study of the Physical Sciences in the grades.

(b.) The laying out of a Course of Study in Physical Science, involving Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology, etc., in harmony with the pedagogical principles above.

(c.) A review of the principles and laws of Physical Science which such a course involves.

(d.) Frequent observation of the work in the Training School.

Prerequisites: - A practical, first-hand knowledge of Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry, such as is obtained in our best high schools.

Text-book: No regular text is required but frequent reference is given to the elementary texts in the physical sciences named above.

Course Two

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. (3 hours per week, recitation, 4 hours per week, laboratory work; counting as 5 hours.) Winter and Spring Terms. Students taking Physics 5 and 6 will take Chemistry in the Winter Term.

This is a brief course of Chemistry for those students who have not the prerequisite preparation for Course 1. It is a rather intensive study of the underlying principles of the science. An effort is made to consider those laws, theories and processes which are *cssential* to the science. The student is led to a familiarity with the general aspect of the science thru a study of a few of the more common elements and compounds only. All theories are stated quantitatively and nearly all laboratory exercises are quantitative in nature. The Atomic Theory is studied only after the *facts* of *chemical combination* are well understood. Chemical equations are given only the relative importance due them. Special attention is given the consideration of changes in energy, while the facts brought to light by the recent advances in Physical Chemistry receive due attention.

Prerequisites: A practical, first-hand knowledge of Elementary Physics, such as is obtained thru a thoro high school course by laboratory methods.

Illinois
State Norme
University

Text-book: Newell's Experimental Chemistry, and some other recent chemistry for reference.

Courses Three and Four.

PHYSICS. (3 hours per week, recitation, 4 hours per week, laboratory work; counting 5 hours.) Course 3, Fall Term; Course 4, Winter Term.

This is a two-term course in elementary physics intended for students who are preparing to teach in the graded or ungraded schools. The work of Course 3 includes.—

- (a.) Theory, covering: Division, properties, and conditions of matter; motions, force, work, and energy; gravitation; uniform and accelerated velocities; pendulum; simple machines; mechanics o solids, liquids, and gases; heat.
- (b.) Laboratory work, covering: Careful measurements of lengths, areas, volumes and masses; problems in cohesion and in the mechanics of solids, liquids and gases; study of simple machines; problems in heat.

The work of Course 4 includes—

- (a.) Theory, covering: Magnetism; static and current electricity, sound and light.
- (b.) Laboratory work, covering same topics as the theory. (All laboratory work is quantitative in nature.)

Prerequisites: Algebra and Geometry and Course 7 or its equivalent. Text-books for Courses 3 and 4: Crew's Elements of Physics and Crew and Tatnall's Laboratory Manual. Other recent high school texts are desirable for reference.

Courses Five and Six.

PHYSICS. (3 hours per week, recitation, 4 hours per week, laboratory work; counting as 5 hours.) Course 5, Fall Term; Course 6, Spring Term.

This is a two-term course in physics intended for students who are preparing to teach in high schools or to become principals or superintendents of village or town schools. The work will cover the same ground as is covered by Courses 3 and 4, but more individual laboratory practice will be required and the practical problems of providing and caring for a laboratory will receive attention.

Course 5 covers the same topics as Course 3 above; Course 6 covers the same as Course 4.

Prerequisites and texts the same as for Courses 3 and 4 above.

Course Seven.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL SCIENCE. Winter and Spring Terms.

The object of this course is to afford the student an opportunity for making up deficiencies in general knowledge concerning natural phenomena occasioned by lack of training in nature study in the physical world while in the grades, All students who have had neither special advantages for nature study in the grades nor high school physical science take this course as a prerequisite to all other courses in this department and the department of geography.

The course will cover in a simple way: Some phases of elementary meteorology, together with daily weather observations, both non-instrumental and instrumental; the physical principles involved in the use of the instruments; an elementary knowledge of the solar system with observations of planetary movements, and the movements and the resulting phases of the moon; a study of a few of the principal constellations, especially those lying along the zodiac; the use of the almanac; combustion and oxidation, etc., etc. In general the work will be determined by the phenomena which confront the student daily.

Text-books: Harrington's About the Weather, and Gage's Introduction to Physics.

Elective Courses.

Course Eight

ADVANCED CHEMISTRY. (3 hours per week, recitation, 4 hours per week, laboratory work; counting as 5 hours.) Spring Term, if elected by five students.

This course will continue the work of Course 2 thru general chemistry. Considerable attention will be given to the practical application of chemical principles to industrial life.

Prerequisites: Course 2 or its equivalent.

Texts: Same as for Course 2, with additional references in the library.

Course Nine

METHOD OF PHYSICS FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL WITH COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE SAME, together with the designing, setting-up, and testing of suitable apparatus, and physical manipulation in general. (10 hours of laboratory work per week, counting as 5 hours.) Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

The course contemplates the attainment of the following ends:

- (a.) The discovering of an acceptable pedagogical basis for a study of the Physical Sciences in the high school.
- (b.) The observation of the development of a course of study in Physics, Courses 5 and 6, in harmony with the pedagogical principles considered above.
- (c.) The acquisition of considerable skill in physical manipulation.
- (d.) Advanced reading upon the subject.

Prerequisites: Same as for Course 1.

Text: Teaching of Chemistry and Physics. Smith and Hall.

METHOD OF CHEMISTRY FOR THE HIGH SCHool WITH COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE SAME, together with the designing, setting-up, and testing of apparatus, and physical manipulation in general. (10 hours per week of laboratory work, counting as 5 hours.) Winter and Spring Terms. The general intent and scope of this work is similar to that of Course 9.

Prerequisites: Same as for Course 1.

Method in Biological Science

Course One

ELEMENTARY NATURE STUDY.

One or two terms, according to proficiency. This course is for students who have had little or no training in nature study. It aims at a broad view of the world of living nature. While it does not aim to be superficial, it is extensive rather than intensive. It seeks a wide familiarity with the objects and phenomena of living nature. It endeavors to form habits of close observation and especially the habit of seeking explanation of the meaning of the facts and phenomena of living things in their various phases. A portion of the course is devoted to the elements of agricultural science, including:

1. Soil experiments to discover the relation of soil to water.

2. Practical work in propagating fruits and flowers by grafting, budding, layering, and cuttings.

3. Study of growing plants in the school garden and of window gardens during the winter term.

The school garden of two and one-half acres is planted with seventy species of flowering shrubs, with a large variety of flowering perennials and annuals and plants of special botanical or economic interest. An experienced gardener and florist is in charge.

A course in practical gardening in connection with the above is offered in the Spring Term. It includes the construction and management of hot-beds, the various modes of propagating plants, combating insects and fungi, and a practical study of the modes of growing the various flowers and kitchen vegetables that flourish in this latitude.

Course Two

BOTANY. Spring and Summer Terms.

Prerequisite: Course 1.

Practical study of a series of typical plants, both flowering and flowerless. Both structure and function receive attention. Microscopic forms are studied, such as Pleurococcus and yeast. Students learn to do individual work with the microscope. Experiments are carried on illustrating the chief conditions of plant life and growth. A small herbarium is prepared. Notes and drawings are required. Text: Bergen's Foundations of Botany. Students should be provided also with Gray's Manual.

Course Three

ADVANCED BOTANY. Spring Term.

More especial attention will be given to the lower forms of plant life, such as yeast, molds, rust, algae, fungi, etc. Review of plants from the teacher's point of view. Discussion of a course of study of plants in the grades. Texts: Coulter's Plants, larger edition, and Gray's Manual for field study.

Prerequisite: One-half year's study of botany, with preparation of herbarium.

Course Four

ZOOLOGY. Fall and Summer Terms.

Prerequisities: Course 1 or Course 2.

This course includes: A study of a series of typical animals, representing all the larger groups; field study and laboratory observation of the living animals; examination of the external features; dissection; preservation of skins and skeletons; collection of insects; microscopic study of Protozoa and other minute forms; classification; notes and drawings of all observations. Effort is made to gain a real acquaintance with the animals, their life, their habits, and habitats; their enemies and modes of escape or protection; insect and other noxious forms and the means of combating them; and their economic relations. Especial stress is laid on the study of adaptation, so the relation of the animal to its surroundings may be understood so far as possible. Each student is expected to solve many of these problems of adaptation, by his own independent observation and reflection.

Course Five

ADVANCED ZOOLOGY. Fall Term.

Especial attention will be given to the lower forms of animal life. Review of the field of zoology from the teacher's point of view, with discussion of a course of study of animals in the grades.

Prerequisite: One-half year's work in zoology, with practical study of a series of typical animals.

Course Six

PHYSIOLOGY. Winter and Summer Terms.

Prerequisites: Course 4 or 5. Also a knowledge of elementary physics, embracing levers; pressure of liquids and gases, and an understanding of working of the common pump, the air pump and force pump; waye motion; an elementary knowledge of the chemistry of combustion.

This course includes the dissection of a mammal as a basis of understanding the structure of the body; the body of the manikin; dissection of the heart, lungs, eye, etc.; microscopic examination of tissues; exper-

iments illustrating the mechanics of respiration and circulation; experiments illustrating the chemistry of respiration; the reading of a set of State Norman books on various phases of practical hygiene, and the writing of a review of these books. Notes and drawing thruout the term.

Illinois University

ELECTIVE, SPECIAL AND ADVANCED COURSES.

For those preparing to teach Biological Science in high schools the following courses are offered:

Course Seven

HIGH SCHOOL ZOOLOGY. (1 credit.) Fall Term, 5 hours a week. Advanced study and dissection; making collections; taxidermy; reading larger works; preparation of material and assistance in regular Normal School classes; teaching high school classes in Zoology in the Training School.

Course Eight

HIGH SCHOOL PHYSIOLOGY. (1 credit.) Winter Term, 5 hours a week. General plan the same as in Zoology.

Course Nine

HIGH SCHOOL BOTANY. (1 credit.). Spring Term. 5 hours a week. The plan is essentially the same as for Zoology and Physiology.

Course Ten

SPECIAL NATURE STUDY, (1 credit.) One term. 5 hours a week. Continued Nature Study. Familiarity with the changes from season to season. Familiarity with the leading works on Nature Study. Observation and practice in the Training School. A theme on some special phase of the subject of Nature Study, embodying contributions of original plans and ideas as so to teaching the subject.

These four extra credits may be substituted for credits in other departments.

Method in Geography

Course One

ELEMENTARY PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Topics: The earth as a whole, the atmosphere, the ocean, and the land. Treatment is topical and emphasis is put upon the parts of most use to the teacher of general geography. This course or its equivalent is prerequisite to all other courses in the department.

Text: Any of the following: Davis' Physical Geography, Dryer's Lessons in Physical Geography. Gilbert and Brigham's Introduction to Physical Geography. (12 weeks.)

Course Two

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY.

Man's occupation as determined by physical conditions and as affecting his manner of life.

Text: Man and His Work by A. J. and F. D. Herbertson, Longman's New School Atlas. (6 weeks.)

Course Three

Type Studies.

Covers same ground as Course Two and is extended by typical areas illustrating principles developed and showing the complexity resulting from combinations of the simple geographic types.

Text: Herbertson's Man and His Work, Tarr & McMurry's Complete Geography, and Longman's New School Atlas. (12 weeks.)

Course Four

GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

An introductory view of the continent followed by a careful study of the United States by physiographic and industrial regions, and summarized by a review showing inter-relations of the different regions and the relation of the whole to the outside world.

Texts: Longman's New School Atlas required, Mills' International Geography recommended. (12 weeks.)

Course Five

GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE.

This course includes:

- (a.) A general view of the continent to determine its natural resources.
- (b.) A careful study of the physical and human geography of the more important countries.
- (c.) An examination of the most interesting phases of life in the minor countries, and
 - (d.) A summary of the whole from point of view of industries.

Text: Mills' International Geography is recommended, and Longman's New School Atlas required. (12 weeks.)

Course Six

ADVANCED PHYSIOGRAPHY.

A study of the process which work upon the lands, the conditions of their activity, the forms which they produce, including their life-history.

Text: Physiographic Processes and their Results, Chamberlin and Salisbury. (12 weeks.)

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

Point of view is "the world in its relation to man as a producer and trader." The United States will be made the center of the course and other countries will be chosen either because of their commercial relation with us, or to illustrate some peculiar economical conditions.

Text: Redway's Commercial Geography. (12 weeks.)

Students desiring credit for Course 1 should bring a record stating rate at which work was done, name of text with portions covered in class specified, length of course in recitation hours, and grade. To those who cannot furnish satisfactory records, credit will be given upon examination. High school graduates receiving credit for Course 1 take Course 2 and Course 4, 5, 6, or 7; those not receiving credit for it take Course 1 before the others. Students following the four-year program take Courses 1 and 3 and any one of the other courses except Course 2.

Method in Economics and Industrial History.

Course One (Required.)

Most high school graduates come to the Normal School without having had any work in economics or industrial history. This course, consequently, includes an academic treatment of the subject.

ECONOMIC THEORY. In the main as developed in Bullock's Introduction to the Study of Economics, but with more attention to controverted tenets and with constant appeal for illustrations to industrial facts of the past and the present. Some of the more difficult steps are taken in the class room and made clear thru concrete problems before the pertinent portions of the text are read.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. American, as in Bullock somewhat amplified; English, all in Thurston or the more important chapters in Gibbins or Cheyney.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING. Aside from the reading in industrial history and in some other lines required of all, each student reads two or three hundred pages on some one or more topics selected by him, the topics and the books involved having been submitted for approval.

SCOPE AND METHOD. (a) In the high school. (b) In the grades. Industrial and economic topics in history, geography, arithmetic. The whole course is especially designed to help teachers in handling the industrial and the economic phases of the common school branches.

Course Two (Elective)

Taught each Winter Term.

A study of three or four great economic topics and of questions of the day connected therewith. Debates upon these questions of the day.

One of the topics for the winter of 1905-'6 will be American Railway Transportation. Johnson's book upon the subject will be studied,magazine articles, speeches in Congress read, and the question whether the Inter-State Commerce Commission should have the power to fix railroad rates, will be debated.

Course Three (Elective.)

 $\mathbb E \mathrm{NGLISH}$ AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. Taught each Spring Term.

The study of English industrial history will be based upon Gibbins' Industry in England and Cheyney's Industrial and Social History of England. The political history of England will be studied so far as it may prove necessary. The work in American industrial history will be based upou the census reports, upon Wright's Industrial Evolution of the United States, and upon some other books.

Courses in History and Civics.

Course One,

History of the United States: An elementary study of the leading events in American history. In this course an attempt is made to gain some insight into the method and spirit of historical study. A course of study for the graded schools, the organization of material and the use of reference books and other aids are discussed. Text: McMaster.

Course Two.

The Civil Governments of the United States and Illinois: In this course civil government is considered a phase of history. The origin and growth of laws and institutions are carefully traced. The right and duties of the citizen, his relation to the Nation, to the State and to the other units of government form the more essential topics. The duties which the Nation and State owe to the citizen are also dwelt upon. In tracing these mutual relations the *machinery* of government is studied, and also the effect of its working as seen in history. Texts; Fiske and Trowbridge.

Course Three.

Ancient History: This course shows us the early peoples coming out of the legendary haze into the sunlight of history. It reveals the contribution made by each toward the civilization of the racs. And shows that while nations rise, flourish and decay, that which is vital in the civilization of any one of them does not die, but enters into the life of another which is prepared to carry it to a higher degree of perfection. The indebtedness of the present to the remote past is thus made clear. Text: Myers' General History.

Mediaeval History. The earlier part of mediaeval history. Shows how humanity extricated itself from the confusion which followed the swarming of the northern barbarians into Greece and Italy. It is usually called the Dark Ages, but what few records we have of the periodshow that it was one of great activity—a time of germination, in which the principle of the survival of the fittest was vigorously at work. From this germination period maybe seen coming the great institutions which have given character to modern nations, and which have differentiated them one from another. The latter part of mediaeval history traces the history of these institutions, as well as that of the action and reaction of Asia and Europe upon each other. Text: Myers's General History.

Course Five

Modern European history from the Lutheran Reformation. Text: Schwill.

Course Six

History of the Unitied States with Civics, with especial reference to the method of presentation. Text: Johnston.

Course Seven

Advanced work in American history beginning with the formation of the Constitution: This course treats of the economic, industrial, and political development of the country. Satisfactory work in this course equires an extensive use of the library. Text: Channing (Larger book).

Course Eight (Elective)

English history from the accession of Henry VII: The influence of English history upon that of America is dwelt upon with considerable care.

The library is used extensively in connection with this course. Text: Wrong's Story of the British nation.

Course Nine (Elective)

History of Illinois: The method in this course is topical with discussion based upon library studies.

Reading Method

Six weeks) Required of all students.

This course is a discussion of what reading work should include, and of material and method for grades one to eight. Observation of lessons given by the critic teachers of the Training School runs parallel to class discussion.

Texts: Reading, How to Teach It, Arnold. Reading, A Manual for Teachers, Laing.

Reading

Course One

ADVANCED READING B AND C. (12 weeks.)

Practical work in expression; literary analysis, sequence of thought, word picturing, atmosphere, tone color, directness, vigor, seriousness, persuasion based upon the ability to live vigorously in the experience related. Declamations using short classics or cuttings from material of merit occur frequently during the course. Brief study is given to physical expression, gesture, and tone production. Text: Interpretive Reading, Marsland.

Course One

ADVANCED READING F.

This course is the same as Course 1, B and C, expect that phonic work as outlined in Course 2 will be given.

Course Two

PHONICS AND READING. (12 weeks.)

(a) Phonic work including articulation drills, study of the English sounds with study of the action of the organs used in forming them, and discussion of the relation of articulation to expression in reading. Text: Phonics and Reading, Van Liew and Lucas.

(b) Tasks in interpretation demanding considerable ability are presented; work on time, pitch, clearness and directness in expression.

Material: Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle, Holmes; The Vision of Sir Launfal, Lowell; Merchant of Venice, Julius Cæsar, Twelfth Night, As You Like It, Shakspere.

This course is for graduates of three-year high schools, for students who have prepared for it by taking Course 3, and for graduates of four-year high schools who may have failed to enter Course 1. It is to be followed by Course 1, B and C.

ELEMENTARY READING. (12 weeks.)

Interpretation of simple literature; following the story through a long classic; exercises in pronunciation and articulation; time; animation in expression.

Material: Lars and Other Poems, Taylor; Rip Van Winkle, Irving; Paul Revere's Ride and Other Poems, The Courtship of Miles Standish, Tales of a Wayside Inn, Longfellow; Marmion, Scott. The Odyssey.

This course is for students who have had no high school training and who expect to do four years' work before graduation. It is to be followed by Courses 1 and 2.

RHETORICALS

In addition to the regular reading classes described above, classes are organized including all first-year students and such older students as need the work for weekly exercises in public speaking. The exercises include recitations, orations, debates, and dramatic representations. This work is in charge of a special teacher.

Art Department

Course One

(a) HISTORY OF ART.

Brief study of ancient, mediæval, and modern art, with an effort to lead the student to see that art is an expression of the life of the people.

(b) Color.

Study of the theory of the color. Study of color in nature. Mediums. Water color.

Students taking this course must be able to draw freely in Perspective, Light and Shade, and Color.

This course is required of all students.

Course Two

FREE HAND DRAWING.

Free hand Perspective. Light and Shade. Illustrative sketching. Picture composition. This course is followed by Course 1 and is required of all students not prepared to enter Course 1.

Course Three

ELEMENTARY FORM STUDY.

Study of the form of common objects, fruits, plants, etc. In part of this course clay is used as the medium oi expression, in the remaining part, the soft pencil. This course is to be followed by Courses 2 and 3 and is required of all students entering Section L. As it will require little work outside the class, it will regularly be combined with Music 1.

It is hardly necessary to say that these courses are planned for teachers, that teachers may draw freely. It is hoped, however, that as students they may learn to seek the culture that is derived from the beautiful in Nature and Art.

Course Four

This course will take up the study of the underlying principles of Composition and Design—applying these in line composition in arrangement of forms in space, in landscapes, in working out borders and idealized forms, in color theory and harmony.

Manual Training

The contribution of manual training to a complete and rounded education is now generally recognized, and the number of schools where it is given a place in the program is constantly increasing. The demand for teachers who can conduct the work is, at present, far in excess of the supply. We do not yet attempt to prepare special teachers of manual training, but rather to give the ordinary teacher an equipment that will enable him to make a beginning wherever the opportunity offers in connection with other school work. A line of work that is so fascinating to both pupil and teacher and that has so much practical value, not only in itself but in its bearing upon other studies, cannot escape the attention of the progressive teacher.

The facilities afforded for this work here are of the best. The laboratory is well lighted from from two sides and is also provided with electric lights. The equipment includes twenty hard maple benches, each fitted with Toles patented rapid-acting head and tail vises, two twelve-foot benches, each fitted with six iron bench vises and the other necessary appliances for Venetian bent-iron work; a capacious lumber rack, locker room for storing of work in process of construction, and a lavatory. The tools provided include an excellent assortment of the more common woodworking tools—a generous individual equipment on each bench and tools for class use conveniently disposed in racks upon the wall.

In addition to the foregoing there are a band saw for use in scroll work and in getting out material for classes, and a ten-inch swing Reed lathe for woodturning, together with the necessary shafting, pulleys, and belting. These, with the grindstone, are run by an electric motor.

Illinois State Norma University

The following courses in manual training are afforded:

Course One

BENCH WORK IN WOOD.

In this course is taught the use of the ordinary wood-working tools in the making of various useful articles. The work in this course is largely individual and an effort is made to adapt the work to any special requirement.

Course Two

CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR PRIMARY GRADES.

A study of material and manipulation in paper cutting and folding, cardboard, textiles, raffia, basketry, and bead work, including the outlining of a course in construction work for primary and intermediate grades.

Course Three

HANDWORK FOR THE INTERMEDIATE GRADES.

This course is similar in plan to course 2. It deals with somewhat more difficult processes in cardboard, basketry, bent iron, bead work, and simple woodwork.

Course Four.

MECHANICAL DRAWING,

The practical recessity for some knowledge of mechanical drawing on the part of every teacher who is to have anything to do with construction work or handwork in the schools has been recognized by the establishment of a course in this subject. An excellent equipment for a small class is to be installed ready for use in September, 1905.

This course is provided for beginners in the subject and will be related to the manual training altho it may be taken independently. It will include instruction in the care and use of drafting instruments, problems in geometrical construction and the more common drafting conventions; the elements of mechanical and freehand projection drawing and their application to the representation of such objects as the teacher must deal with; lettering, inking, tracing, and blue-printing.

This course may be taken as a minor or a major, one or two hours per day. Students will need to be provided with drafting instruments, either by purchase or by rental from the department.

Orthography

The purpose of this course is to prepare students to teach the orthography outlined for the seventh and eighth years in the Illinois State Course of Study. It consists mainly of word-analysis. This course is not included in the two-year program. In the three-year program it is a six weeks course; in the four-year program it is a twelve weeks course.

SPELLING. (5 weeks, or longer if necessary.)

All students, including those admitted to Section F, are offered an examination in spelling on the first Thursday of each term. Those who show by such examination the ability to spell ninety out of one hundred familiar words such as lose, led, busy, until, separate, reference, occurred, notable, noticeable, ridiculous, accommodate, recommend, are excused from further work in spelling. Those who do not pass this examination are required to take a course of five weeks, or longer if necessary, and should take it as early in the year as is practicable.

PENMANSHIP.

WRITING DRILL. (6 weeks, or longer if necessary.)

The object of this course is to enable students to improve their writing if it is manifestly illegible or in bad form. It includes blackboard drill in movement exercises, as outlined in the Illinois State Course of Study, with musical accompaniment to secure smoothness and harmony of movements. It is a required subject for those whose writing is distinctly poor.

Grammar.

Aim: 1. To give the students the essential facts of the subject.

2. To enable him to express these facts in as simple a way as is consistent with accuracy.

3. To show him that topics may be presented in such an order that but one difficulty will be met at a time, and that this when mastered will prepare the way for others; to show also that such an order makes it possible to require nice discrimination from the first, and that the power to make fine distinctions is one of the chief values of the subject.

4. To enable him to apply in a practical way the theory that because of the analytical nature of our language the thought element must predominate over the form element in the study of its grammar.

Topics: Part 1. The Sentence. The simple sentence with its essential elements is first considered; then element after element is added until all ordinary English constructions have been studied. The parts of speech are defined as the development of the sentence makes their introduction necessary, but only such classification is made as is based on use.

Part II. Parts of Speech; classification, summary of uses, inflection.

Course One (12 weeks)

All the work indicated above. This course is intended for Section F.

Illinois State Normal

University.

Course Two (12 weeks)

Sentence analysis, omitting the study of verbals. This course covers the seventh year grammar as outlined in the State Course of Study.

Course Three (6 weeks)

Verbals and parts of speech. This course covers the new points in eighth year grammar as outlined in the State course of Study. Course 2 and 3 are intended for Section I.

Course Four (12 weeks)

Sentence analysis, omitting clauses and verbals.

Course Five (12 weeks)

Clauses and their connections and verbals. Analysis of passages from literature.

Course Six (6 weeks)

Parts of speech. Courses 4,5,6 are for Section L. Textbook: Gowdy.

Literature

Four regular courses in literature are given, of one term each. In these an effort is made to bring students to a clearer knowledge of the nature of literature and its relation to life, in order that they may determine more intelligently what they should aim at in teaching literature themselves, what should control their choice of literature to be read with pupils, and how they should handle what they read. To this end there are studied in the several courses as many types of literature as time permits.

Course One

POETRY AND THE NOVEL.

Classroom study of the minor epic in Matthew Arnold's Sohrab and Rustum, and of the novel in George Eliot's Silas Marner. Outside of class a further study is made of narrative verse, usually Tennyson's Princess or Idylls of the King, and of the novel in one of Scott's or Hawthorne's novels. The results of this study are reported in an essay by each member of the class and are discussed in class. In 1905-06 Old Mortality and the Princess will be studied.

Course Two

POETRY, ESSAYS OR SPEECHES, AND THE NOVEL.

The great epic, in Paradise Lost, and narrative and lyric verse in the volume of selections from Wordsworth, made by Matthew Arnold, form the basis of the work in the classroom. The outside reading consists of readings from Emerson's Essays, First Series, or Arnold's Culture and Anarchy, or Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, or Speeches by Burke or Webster, and a novel by Thackeray or Hawthorne. Essays and discussions as in Course 1. In 1905-06 Arnold's Culture and Anarchy and Thackeray's Vanity Fair will be studied.

Course Three

SHAKSPERE.

Two plays are read in class; in 1905-06 Macbeth and Hamlet. Outside of the classroom Marlowe's Edward II. and Shakspere's Richard II. are studied and compared, and one more play by Shakspere is read, usually a comedy.

In the winter of 1905-06 the Oedipus Tyrannus by Sophocles will be substituted for the fourth play by Shakspere, and will be made the basis for a comparisón of classic and romantic drama. Essays and discussions as in Course 1.

Course Four

POETRY, DRAMA, AND NOVEL.

This is a combination of Course 1 and Course 3. This is the only single course in literature that gives a full credit toward graduation. It is intended only for such graduates of the best high schools as have had the preparation described on page 13. Such graduates are supposed to have sufficient preparation in literature to permit the emphasis of the classroom work to be thrown almost wholly on technical and professional points. All who are without this preparation must substitute for Course 4, Courses 1, 2, and 3, or as many of them as their lack of preparation may make necessary.

ELECTIVES.

Students who wish to prepare themselves more thoroly to teach literature in the common schools and high schools may be permitted to make three additional credits in literature in place of three credits in other branches. For this purpose four elective courses are given.

Elective 1. Poetry in the Oxford Book of Verse.

Elective 2. The Drama from the Miracle Plays to Beaumont and Fletcher and Webster, with special reference to Shakspere's place and work. Given in 1906.

Elective 3. Browning, in Corson's Introduction to Browning. Given in 1907.

Elective 4. Special study of the problems arising in the teaching of literature in the grades below the high school. This course is open to all students. Students following the two-year program who are preparing to teach in the grades may substitute this course for Course 4.

Rhetoric

Course One

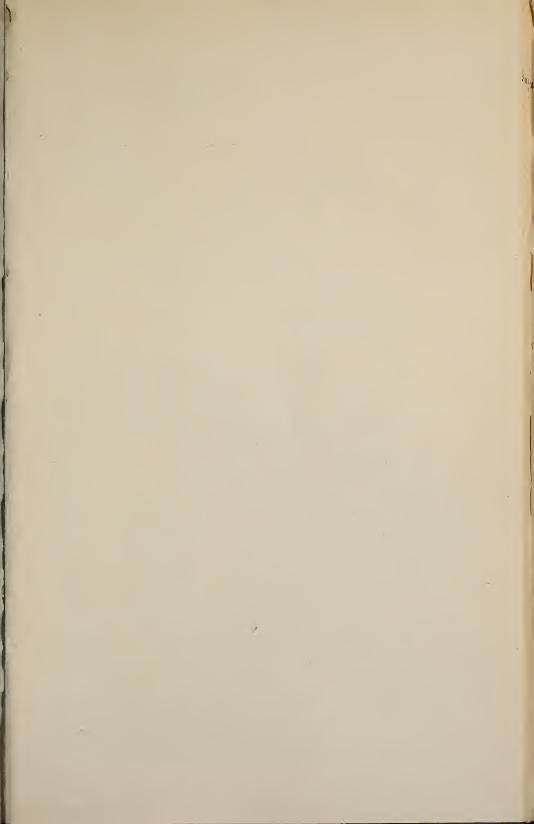
COMPOSITION.

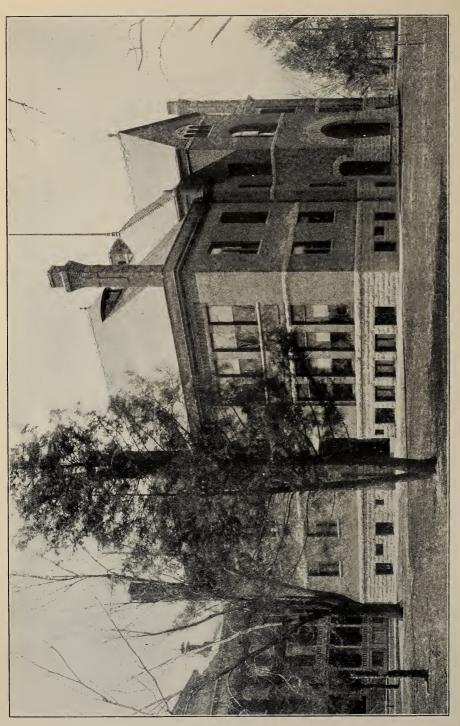
An elementary course based on Webster's Elementary English Composition.

Course Two

RHETORIC.

Based on Gardiner, Kittredge, and Arnold's Composition.





Course Three

SCIENCE OF DISCOURSE.

Illinois
State Norm
University

A more advanced course, based on Barrett Wendell's English Composition and Herbert Spencer's Philosophy of Style.

For admission to Course 3 Students should have the preparation demanded for admission to Course 4 in literature. Lacking this they must take Courses 1 and 2, or Course 2 in Rhetoric, and at least two of the courses in literature.

TEXT BOOKS.

Shakspere, The Arden edition.

Silas Marner, Appleton's Twentieth Century Series.

Milton's Paradise Lost, Allyn & Bacon.

Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth, Macmillan.

Composition, Gardiner, Kittredge, and Arnold.

Elementary English Composition, Webster.

Spencer's Philosophy of Style, Maynard's English Classics edition.

Barrett Wendell's English Composition, Scribner.

Idylls of the King, Rolfe's or Cook's.

Sohrab and Rustum, in Student's Series of English Classics, or as published by American Book Co., or Houghton & Mifflin.

Music

Course One

THE ELEMENTS OF MUSICAL NOTATION. (12 weeks daily.)

- (a.) The major scale. Intervals. Key and scale relation. Chromatic tones. The simpler relative tone-length and ordinary measure forms
- (b.) The elements of notation worked out thru the study and mastery of the musical problems stated above. Reading and four part singing in nine major keys.

Text: Palmer's Graded Lessons in Music.

Course Two

- (a.) Extended drill in intervals, diatonic and chromatic. Minor and the more remote major keys; their relationship. Modulation. The more difficult rhythms and measure forms.
- (b.) Classification of the elements of music and the presentation of their parts in logical succession.
- (c.) The problems involved in the art of reading vocal music considered from the teacher's point of view.

All students are required to take either Course 1 or Course 2. In addition to the foregoing classes, about twenty minutes daily are devoted to general practice in singing. There are also a boys' glee club and a girls' glee which meet for practice twice each week.

In the spring term a chorus is organized which meets three times each week. In the first summer term a chorus meets one hour daily for drill upon some extended musical composition. Root's Haymakers, The Merry Milkmaids, and Pinafore have been rendered the past three summers.

Physical Training

The purpose of the work in Physical Training is two-fold.

- 1. To correct such bodily imperfections and to develop such physical efficiency in the individual student as may be possible in the time available.
- 2. To give the student a practical and fairly comprehensive scheme of gymnastic work for future use in his profession. Since a love for outdoor sports is valuable to him both personally and professionally, an effort is made to stimulate an interest in well chosen outdoor games.

The work requires four hours each week and is arranged in three courses of twelve weeks each. It is required of all first year students unless they are specially excused.

Course One

This course is arranged for all entering students. It consists of corrective and developmental gymnastics and games suitable for the school room or playground. A limited amount of time is devoted to discussion of the value of the plays and games in the physical and psychical development of the child.

Course Two

Arranged to follow course 1. Corrective and developmental work is continued with apparatus work, running, and basket-ball added to develop endurance. One day each week is devoted by the women to aesthetic gymnastics. The reading and discussion of a limited number of articles dealing with the general scope and purpose of physical training is a part of this course and students begin leading divisions of their own class.

Course Three

Arranged to follow Course 2. This course furnishes a continuation of the floor work given in Course 2, with one day each week devoted to gymnastic theory. This includes a consideration of the distinction between corrective and merely hygienic exercise, the principles involved in applying corrective work, the principles of gymnastic progression and methods of presenting gymnastic work to children.

A specific suit is needed, consisting of a navy blue flannel gymnasium suit and black slippers for the women; dark trousers, belt, black sateen shirt, and tennis shoes for the men. Suits can be obtained after arrival at a cost of from \$3 to \$6. The gymnasium is well-provided with individual lockers.

The general health and physical development of all young women are carefully looked after by the preceptress and director of physical-training. Suitable exercises are prescribed and advice given after careful inquiry in regard to the physical condition of the student.

Athletics

Athletic sports are encouraged, as a means of pleasant recreation, for their value in developing the body, as a source of social and ethical culture, and as cultivating the spirit of co-operative enterprise.

Basket-ball, tennis, base-ball, foot-ball and bowling are the games most in use. There are two fields for basket-ball, one in the gymnasium and one on the campus. There are numerous good tennis courts on the campus and one in the gymnasium. For the other games there is abundant room and ample provision. These games are managed so that a large number may engage in them. Opportunity is given to several students to acquire skill in conducting games. The gymnasium is open for exercise at certain hours under suitable restrictions to those who are not enrolled in classes.

Method in Latin

Two forms of the curriculum in Latin are offered: The first of six credits for students who have already completed three years' work in Latin; the other of twelve credits for beginners.

Graduates of approved high schools, if they have had three or four years' Latin, may substitute the six courses in method outlined below for six credits in their regular course as may be directed.

Students qualified to enter upon the three-year program and without previous study in Latin may take three years of Lutin and omit Reading 2, Geography 2, Orthography, Drawing 2, Arithmetic 1 or 2, Grammar 3.

Students following the three-year program may take four years. Latin and omit the four and one-half credits named above and two others, to be determined upon consultation with the president.

Students qualified to enter upon the three-year program who wish to take four years' Latin and two years' German should follow the program outlined on page 20.

Students admitted to Section L may substitute four years' work in Latin and German for eight credits as follows: Composition 1, Reading 3, Arithmetic 3, Orthography, Grammar 4, 5, and 6, Drawing 3, History 3, Book-keeping, or Solid Geometry and Geography 3. Grammar 1, and Geography 2 are to be added as a substitute for omitted courses.

Beginners are advised not to take up the study of Latin unless they propose to complete at least two years' work.

For one year's work one credit is allowed, for two years' work three credits.

Course One

METHOD IN BEGINNING (FIRST YEAR) LATIN. (12 weeks.)

Prerequisite: An academic knowledge of the usual first year's work. A re-examination of Latin grammar, the search being in the main one for unity and harmony. Comparative view of the declensions and conjugations and correlation of phonetic changes with phenomena that the pupil is acquainted with. Physiological explanation of phonetic changes. Introductory study of syntax, or of how Latin expresses the main types of relations. The question is asked at every step: What is the English (or the German) way of expressing the same relation? Roman pronunciation with special care for the long vowels. Lineal relationship of Latin and English, how and when Latin derivatives came. Illustrations of each class, development of a dozen important roots in English. Cognate relationship of Latin and English, many illustrations, statement of Grimm's law. Bennett's Teaching of Latin, Appendix to Bennett's Grammar.

Course Two

METHOD IN SECOND YEAR LATIN. (12 weeks.)

Prerequisites: Two years' academic work and Course 1 above.

Enough translating is done to insure that the students have acquired the habit of using only the usual English methods of expressing the relations of the Latin original. This is our definition of a literal translation.

Inductive study of the Latin method of expressing the relations that offer to beginners the most difficulty, collection of all the examples in Cæsar, examination of different authorities: thus cum-clauses, gerund and gerundive, uses of dative, etc., are studied. Further study of the lineal relationship of Latin and English. General changes that derivatives of the first, the second, the third, and the fourth period have undergone.

The cognate relationship; mastery of the consonant correspondences with illustrations.

Course Three

METHOD IN CICERO. (12 weeks.)

Prerequisites: Courses 1 and 2 and an academic course of three years in some secondary school.

It will be insisted upon that the translation be worthy of the Latin original. Analysis of the orations from the oratorical standpoint. Written review of one for the sake of the English style. It is the aim to spend most of the recitations in this course upon matters pertaining to rhetoric and literature. The main function of this course is to develop good literary taste and literary appreciation. Latin Prose Composition.

Course Four

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METHOD IN VERGIL AND OVID. (12 weeks.)

Prerequisites: Courses 1, 2, and 3.

Considerable reading is done, study of the scansion (the purely quantitative method); study of the authors from the literary standpoint. Much attention is given to mythology.

Course Eleven

ADVANCED READING. Livy. (12 weeks.)

Prerequisites: Courses 1-4 above.

Comparative syntax of Livy and Cæsar. Lineal and cognate relationship of Latin and English. Vowel and consonant changes of words of the 'hird period. All the important classes of derived words treated. Cognate correspondence of Latin and English vowels. Application of the student's knowledge of the comparative phonology of Latin and English and German in several practical fields. History from cognates. Discussion of secondary school problems that pertain to Latin.

Course Twelve

ADVANCED READING. Horace, Odes, etc. (12 weeks.) Prerequisites. Courses 1-4, and 11, above.

The Full Latin Curriculum

The entire Latin curriculum as provided for beginners consists of twelve terms numbered consecutively as follows:

Courses one and two, Latin, Grammar and Reader.

Courses three, four, and five, Cæsar four books, or Cæsar two books with selections from other authors. Latin composition.

Courses six and seven, Cicero's Orations.

Course eight, Ovid.

Courses nine and ten, Vergil's Aeneid.

Course eleven, Livy.

Course twelve, Horace's Odes.

In aim, content, and method these courses are similar to the Latin Method Courses described above.

LATIN TEXT BOOKS.

Grammar, Bennett's Complete; Collar and Daniel's First Latin Book; Kelsey's Cæsar; Harper and Gallup's Cicero; Kelsey's Ovid; Comstock's Vergil; Lord's Livy; Smith's Horace. Other good texts may often answer as well as those mentioned above.

German Courses

Course One

METHOD IN FIRST YEAR GERMAN.

Prerequisite: One year's high school work or an equivalent in familiarity with the language.

The course includes a review of German grammar, the search being in the main one for unity and harmony: some correlation of English and German as cognate tongues; some practice in composition; and in con-

Annual versation; sight reading; translation by ear; discussion of method in first Catalog and year's work. Schiller's "Die Glocke." Some one classic, such as "Wil-Course of helm Tell," is read and its treatment is intended as an embodiment of Study ideas as to method. (12 weeks. Spring Term.)

> Note: To enable pupils who have had no German to meet the prerequisite above, a course is offered for beginners, extending through the fall term and the winter term of each year. The work covers 100 pages of Boisen's German Prose with grammar to match, "Minna von Barnhelm" and some translation by ear and sight. Joynes-Meissner's grammar is the regular text-book.

Course Two

METHOD IN SECOND YEAR GERMAN.

Prerequisites; Course 1 above and satisfactory evidence of ability to do the work

Gœthe's "Egmont" and Freytag's "Aus dem Staat Friedrich's des Grossen," analyzed as literary productions. Cognate relationship of German and English. Discussion of questions of method. The class is conducted for the most part in German. (12 weeks, each Spring Term.)

Note: To help students to meet the prerequisite above, a course, open to those who have completed Course 1, is offered, running through the fall term and winter term of each year. Much of the time is spent in conversational drill. Two or three classics are read.

Practice Teaching in Training School

The Training Department consists of eight rooms or grades in the public schools of Normal and six classes in the high school. Six of these grades are housed in the training school building. Each of these grades is in charge of a training teacher. The teachers of the Normal Department also spend one hour per day in the Training School supervising work in their own branches.

The Training School is designed to give careful and extensive training in the art of teaching in all grades. Each student in the Normal Department, before graduation, is required to teach three terms in the Training School. A term's work consists of the daily instruction of a class for forty-five minutes during one full term. If necessary to test satisfactorily the work of the student teacher, he may be required to take entire charge of a room for ninety minutes daily. In some cases the daily observation and criticism of a class, followed by written and oral discussion, are taken in lieu of one term of teaching. In general students are

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required to teach one term in each of the three departments, Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar School. But students desiring to fit themselves for any particular grade of school work, or in any special branch of study are given an opportunity to do so. Teachers of satisfactory training and experience who wish to prepare themselves for expert work as training teachers, will be allowed all the advantages of the Training School.

The work of teaching is carefully supervised by the training teachers. Each student teacher is required to write out the plans of recitations one week in advance. These plans are closely examined by the training teacher and, where necessary, discussed with the student teacher and revised. The instruction itself is also observed by the training teacher, and helpful criticisms are given in private. Each practicing teacher is held fully responsible for the control and management, as well as for the instruction of the class. He is expected to develop skill and power in the management and instruction of the class as a whole, and, at the same time, to study and adapt the work to the individual ability and disposition of each pupil. As far as possible during the last two terms of his instruction, the student teacher is given charge of a room; so he is supervising one class at the same time that he is teaching another.

Students who have had no experience in teaching find it best generally to observe a class one full term in the Training School before undertaking the instruction of a class. Careful criticism and discussion of the lessons observed are required of each observer.

Each week, two illustrative or "critique" lessons are given by experienced teachers. Teachers and observers are required to observe one of these lessons each week. An hour is devoted the following day to its careful discussion under the direction of the director of the training school. This gives each teacher an opportunity each term to see eleven such lessons carefully presented and thoroly discussed.

Certain students are also appointed regularly to supervise the children at noons, recesses, and during study periods.

The training teachers present illustrative lessons, at such times as are convenient, for the benefit of those students who are preparing for work in the Training School.

The Kindergarten

As a branch of the training department is maintained a kindergarten of forty children. The various exercises are carried on by the director and student-assistants. The course consists of five hours per week practice as student-assistant and four hours per week of lectures and recitations upon the theory of the kindergarten. This course may be substituted for Courses 4 or 5 in Pedagogy and is recommended to all students who expect to become primary teachers.

Annual

In the following outlines for the Training School the work in D raw Satalog and ing and Physical Training does not appear. Systematic excreises in Course of these branches are introduced in all grades. The Prang system of Art Study Instruction is followed thruout. The music for the various grades is outlined on pages 91-93.

First Year

Literature

Point of View.—Literature is an art; its subject-matter is life in all its relations; its means of expression, words; its end, the revelation of truth in beauty. As an art literature is controlled by laws that spring in part from the nature of mind, in part from the nature of the material the artist works with--words. The study of literature is the study of life as embodied in works of art, a study of life thru an art. The aim of the study is the enlargement of the life of the student thru his living the lives of others, self-possession thru knowledge of human nature and sympathy with it.

In the first years of the study of literature the child may well be as unconscious of the art and the laws that control it as he is of his own nature; the teacher should no more forget one than the other. He should choose for his pupils such pieces of real literature as in substance and in form appeal to the pupil and hold him even while they are hard enough to make him work; and in presenting the chosen pieces, the teacher, so far from ignoring the laws of literary art, should be controlled by them.

Literature is now preserved in books and the student of literature must be a reader of books. Tho the child on entering school cannot read and we are therefore driven to the oral presentation of literature we should from the first preserve the literary form, associate the piece of literature with the book, and as soon as possible put the book itself into the child's hands. Further as the child grows into knowledge of the world about him and consciousness of his nature, the teacher should little by little lead him to see and appreciate the art of literature and thus open to him finally the widest possibilities of noble enjoyment and growth.

1. The Old Woman and Her Pig. 2. The Three Bears. 3. The Three Musicians. 4. The Discontented Fir Tree. 5. Cinderella. 6. The Ugly Duckling.

These stories are presented orally by the teacher, and reproduced by the pupils. Paper cutting, clay molding, and drawing are based upon these stories and accompany them. During this term also poems are read to the children from books and some of the poems learned by the children. For this purpose Mother Goose Melodies and a few poems of Wordsworth, Eugene Field, Celia Thaxter, and Stevenson are used.

SECOND TERM.

Thru games the children are introduced to the Rhymes and Jingles in the first volume of Norton's Heart of Oak Books; the book is put into their hands, and they begin to read it themselves.

THIRD TERM.

Robinson Crusoe, Chapters I.-X. orally presented. Rhymes and Jingles are used as in second term. Paper cutting, molding, and drawing as before.

Reading

The purpose is to introduce the child to the delights of getting thought from books and to this end to make him master of the forms of many simple words as symbols of thought. All lessons are primarily thought lessons; drills in word-calling are enlivened by fresh devices in order to avoid objectionable mechanical features as far as possible.

The material for the blackboard work is drawn partly from nature study and literature, partly from the lessons which the child is to read later in the primer. Many of the lessons are presented in the form of games based upon this material and upon the life of play to which the child has been accustomed.

FIRST TERM.

Finch Primer. Wheeler Primer. Cyr's Primer.

SECOND TERM.

Cyr's Primer. Taylor's First Reader. Wheeler Primer.

THIRD TERM

Sprague Primer. Cyr's First Reader. Child Life, Volume 1. Stepping Stones, Volume 1. Wheeler's First Reader.

Nature Study in the Grades

During the eight years each pupil is supposed to form some real acquaintance with representatives of most of the larger groups of plants and animals found in his neighborhood. He is supposed to make excursions for field study, and to make some observations of living forms kept in the classroom; also some home observations of such forms as he can reasonably be expected to find or keep there.

Pupils are also to learn about the various products of plants and animals that we use daily, for food, clothing, implements, building material, medicine, etc.

He is to be led to consider the relation of the animal to its surroundings and to see how it is adapted to its place of living. How its color, form, and other characteristics fit it for its place and mode of life. He is to solve many simple problems, such as those of the colors of animals, their teeth, their mode of escaping enemies, etc.

Especially is each pupil to be taught to find the meaning of each fact that comes under his observation. In other words, he is to be taught to make the constant endeavor to interpret nature. He is to be led to see that every fact has a meaning and that in many cases he can discover this meaning if he thinks carefully about the fact in all its bearings. Thus the study of nature will become a delightful recreation and not a mere task.

The work of the first four years of the following course has been made full enough to permit some choice in materials. An attempt has been made to secure some continuity in the work and to avoid undue repetition. It is hoped that something in the way of permanent records shall be gradually built up by pupils, in the shape of outline pictures, brief notes, or water colors, and be preserved and added to from year to year. Some of the materials for writing and drawing can profitably be drawn from the objects studied here.

While it is expected that the work outlined here shall furnish suggestions for the main part of the course, yet it is not desired that the life and spontaneity of outdoor work shall be taken away by any "cut and dried" outline, however carefully prepared. Different corresponding seasons bring different features, and these should be studied when they are happened upon, and the interest in them is greatest.

FALL TERM.

Insects: Outdoor observation of "woolly bear" and "yellow bear" caterpillars; hairy caterpillars, the first reddish brown with black ends, the latter usually tawny thruout; and cabbage, monarch, and sulphur butterflies; means of recognizing, observed actions, and habits. What are they doing?

Birds: Recognition of familiar birds, bluejay, blackbirds or grackles, robin, and English sparrow. What preparation for approaching winter is observable in their actions? Note calls or songs of each, actions and general differences in color and size. The preceding work requires no formal lessons. The following work on plants admits of some *Illinois* division into definite lessons, or study-recitations.

State I

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Plants: Study of trees and their leaves. Why do we plant and care for trees? Recognition of a few large-leafed trees, e. g. the catalpa, sycamore, basswood or linden, tulip-tree, and red oak. In each case try to familiarize pupils with the general tree forms, bark, leaves, fruit (with appendages and their meaning), twigs, and buds. Which features are best for easy distinguishing of these trees? Uses of wood of each. (See Keeler, and Agricultural bulletins.) Historic oaks and references to oaks in literature.

Try to follow at least two of these trees thru their entire year's life. Note time and kind of autumn coloring; beginning, height, and completion of leaf-fall; time and method of scattering of fruit; in spring note time of appearance and forms of leaves, of flowers, and of fruits. Records of studies may be kept in water colors or in colored crayons and outline pictures where suitable; leaves should be modeled in clay.

Garden: Collection of rather large seeds; beans, peas, sweet peas, cannas, four-o-clocks, castor-beans, etc. (keeping record of those collected). General appearance and use of these plants; develop ability to name plants whose seeds are collected.

Winter Term

(THANKSGIVING TO CHRISTMAS)

Household Animals: pets, cat and dog. Their domestication and habits. (See Shaler.) Wild relatives and ancestors, habits in the wild and their relics. (See Wild Traits in Tame Animals). (References in literature, e. g. The Call of the Wild). General features of each, emphasizing those that contribute to success in life. How does it solve the life problem; this is the important question with these as with most other animals considered in nature-study. What food and how secured, enemies and how eluded, care of young. (Schmeil). Kinds of dogs. (See leaflet). The rat or mouse may be studied similarly. (Burns' "Ode to a Mouse").

Plants: The white pine; its importance and products; general form; cone and seeds; needles; their arrangement and duration of life (as shown by scale-scars of terminal buds) arrangement of branches, their evidence as to total age of trees; estimate ages of several trees. Evergreen and other Christmas decorations.

Physical science:—I. (After Christmas). The Lamp Agoonack and Robinson Crusoe used.

II. The Candle. 1. Making of the candle by dipping or molding. 2. How the candle burns.

III. The Kerosene Lamp. 1. Its parts compared with those of the candle. 2. Use of the chimney and burner. 3. Making of a lamp.

Animals:—(1) Squirrel, rat and mouse. (2) Duck and goose.

Plants:—Scotch pine as a type of evergreen; naming evergreen trees. Weather:—(1) Effect of freezing upon water, fruit, vegetables, and soil. Use of cellar. Effect of keeping fruit and vegetables in too warm a place during winter. Use of refrigerator in summer.

AnnualCourse of Study

- (2) Effect of cold weather upon us; chapped hands, frost-bites. Pre-Catalog and cautions against touching pieces of iron or other metals withwet hands and against hitching horses to iron post in cold weather.
 - (3) Study of the thermometer: 1. Principle of it. 2. Pupils learn to read it to 10s of degrees. 3. Record kept of the changes in temperature.

Spring Term

Plants: Grow plants in eggshell farms or in hollowed out potatoes. Use seeds gathered in the fall, or especially corn, castor-bean and squash or pumpkin. Hole in shell for drainage. Let pupils fill shell with properly mixed dirt, plant their seeds, and label with name and date. Arrange for storage in tray or window box of sand. Keep record of time of planting when and how each gets out of the ground, what it does and how much it grows every two days until too big for place of growth, when plants may be transplanted to the garden, preferably at home. (See Bailey's leaflets). Influence of too much and too little moisture on germination may be tested. Also too deep and too shallow planting. The right depth of planting? Tree study continued. Opening of buds. Twigs of trees studied in fall should be placed in water indoors. Note differences in ways leaves are folded in bud, effect on final shape of leaf? Any flower buds? (See Lubbock's "On Buds and Stipules"). Differences in arrangement and behavior of bud scales. Compare willow and box elder. Completion of year's tree history started in fall.

Birds: Recognition and songs of meadow lark, oriole, bluebird, review of robin, grackles, and others studied in fall, as opportunity offers. Food and nesting habits of these as well as of those studied in preceding fall. During nesting season on a morning following a shower, watch especially the actions of the robins and their attending sparrow or sparrows. Why do the sparrows follow the robin?

Rearing of broods of chickens. Language of the hen; number of ideas or emotions that are expressed by hen's voice and actively responded to by other chickens. (See Cornell Bulletin 212).

Number

FIRST TERM.

The number work in this term is oral and mainly in connection with the lessons of Nature Study, Reading, Construction Work, and the ordinary school administration. It includes counting to ten, the equal parts of numbers to ten, and such unequal parts of these numbers as arise incidentally.

SECOND TERM.

Toothpicks are bundled into tens; tens are counted to 100. Fives are counted to twenty-five. Cents, dimes, and nickels. The dozen and half-dozen. Figures. Writing numbers to 100. Relation of the inchsquare to the two-inch square and three-inch square. Gallon, quart, and pint.

The foot-rule and its divisions. Measuring to the half-inch and quarter-inch in connection with construction work. Building with inch cubes. Signs of operations; expression, orally and in symbols, of operations involving no number beyond twelve. Counting by fives to sixty. Reading the clock dial.

Writing

Primary pupils do most of their writing at the blackboard. When paper is used it has a very wide ruling. Manila paper answers every purpose. Entire words and sentences taken from the lesson in reading or literature are written, an not individual letters. An exception to this is made of certain combinations of small letters which are usually difficult for beginners.

Children learn writing largely by imitation; they see the teacher write the copy on the board.

Second Year

Literature

FIRST TERM.

Robinson Crusoe completed. Poems selected from Stevenson, Alice and Phoebe Cary, Field, Blake, Macdonald, Wordsworth, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, and Tennyson.

SECOND TERM.

Hiawatha's Childhood; Hiawatha's Friends; Hiawatha's Sailing; Hiawatha's Fishing; Hiawatha's Fasting. Poems as in fall term.

THIRD TERM.

Hiawatha and Mudjekeewis; Hiawatha's Wooing; Hiawatha's Wedding-Feast; the White Man's Foot; Hiawatha's Departure. To these may be added the Hunting of Pau-Puk-Keewis, The Death of Kwasind, The Son of the Evening Star. Poems as in the fall and winter terms.

Note: Robinson Crusoe is presented orally and reproduced by the children. It is also made the basis of much constructive work with sand, clay, wood, and pencil. Portions of the story are read to the children, DeFoe's own version being used for this.

The poems chosen for this grade are in part read to the children, in part by them. Many poems are learned by heart. Hiawatha is read to the children and then reproduced by them. Drawing and constructive work of various kinds are based on this poem.

Reading

The aim is to deepen and extend the work begun in the first primary grade in the following lines, clear imaging, independent word-getting; naturalness in expression of thought found in books.

FIRST TERM.

Heart of Oak, Vol. I. Child Life, Vol. II. Stepping Stones to Literature, Vol. I.

SECOND TERM.

Child Life, Vol. II. Second Reader, Cyr. Stepping Stones to Literature, Vol. II.

THIRD TERM.

Lights to Literature, Vol. II. Fables and Folk Stories. Second Reader, Taylor.

Nature Study.

FALL TERM.

 ${\it Plants:}\$ Report on success of spring's transplantings, with products, if any.

Insects: Observation of life histories of moths and butterflies. Best specimens for immediate results are caterpillars of violet-tip, cosmopolitan and monarch butterflies. The first two are covered with scattered branching spines. They may be found on young elms; borage, tansy, or thistle; and milkweed, respectively, and placed in insect cages with proper food. To get adults in spring take cabbage "worms" and swallowtail caterpillars (latter on rue, parsley, wild carrot, etc., and capable of sending out a pair of horns near head when irrittated.) Results should not be anticipated by teacher's telling. Also look for and keep under observation some of the large green, giant silkworms; the Cecropia, Polyphemus, Luna, or Promethea larvae. Food habits and cocoon-making observed. Where does silk come from? How is it laid into the walls of the cocoon? Special study of cecropia cocoon, making out its structure and remarkable efficiency. (See leaflets) Literary references:

THE BUTTERFLY.

'Leafless, stemless, floating flower,
From a rainbow's scattered bower,
Like a bubble of the air
Blown by fairies, tell me where
Seed or scion I may find
Bearing blossoms of thy kind.'—John B. Tabb.

Squirrels: homes, actions, adaptations, nut-storage for winter. Did a State Normal squirrel ever plant an oak, or other tree? How tamed? (See Junior University Naturalist. Also Schmeil).

Trees: Study on the campus and make outlines of the four main types of tree forms, the columnar, e. g Lombardy poplar; cone-shaped, hemlock, fir, or spruce; spherical, Norway maple; vase-shaped, American elm: Compared also the sprawling habit of the low juniper, and the weeping habit of certain mulberries and willows. Classify other trees of campus on basis of these types of outline.

Opposite Leafed Trees of Campus: maples, ash, buckeye, and horse chestnut, wahoo, and blackhaw. After leaves have fallen, note the conspicuous difference in buds and twigs, and learn to distinguish the different species by means of them. Record year's history of at least two, as in first year.

Collection of Seeds: balsam, poppy, etc. with record.

Home plants; growth of paper white narcissus, and Chinese lily in water with sand and pebbles.

The humming bird; colors, courage, food.

WINTER TERM.

Winter Birds: The Chickadee.

"This scrap of valor just for play. Fronts the north wind in waistcoat gray."-Emerson.

Kinglets, juncos, and others as opportunity offers, record. Food and means of attraction: suet, crumbs, and water pans in places away from cats. Where were these birds before winter came?

Domestic Fowls: recall work with chicken, duck, and turkey: habits adaptation, domestication, use to man.

Study of the Rabbit. (See Schmeil, and Shaler).

Snow Crystals.

Combustion:—Air necessary. The alcohol lamp and gasoline stove. Burning of wood and coal. How to put out fires. The friction match. Clothing, houses and barns. Roofs and waterproof clothing. Evaporation and steam. Making of salt and maple sugar. Making of ice-cream.

Discussion of all notable weather changes during term.

SPRING TERM.

Tapping of Maples and Sugar Making. (See Vermont Bulletin).

Insects: Emergence of adults from cocoons and pupae gathered in the fall. Silk worms and the silk industry. Rearing of brood of silkworms. Calendar of molting and other changes. (For care see Farmer's Bulletin No. 154, also Kellogg.)

Aquarium Studies: Get jars and stock with eggs of toads, frogs. and salamanders from ponds; (latter in masses and usually attached to sticks, etc. Salamanders tadpoles relish water cress, and also toad and frog tadpoles so they should be governed accordingly.) How many eggs does a toad lay? (Do a little firsthand work on this by bringing in a female toad or frog before laying begins and find out, by dividing the single "laving" into parts and counting. A count made by the nature study class here last spring (1905) gave 18,372 as the number of eggs laid by a single toad). What becomes of them? What will the toad eat?

AnnualCourse of Studu

Birds: Fixing of habits and songs of those already studied. Cow Catalog and birds and their habits. Wood thrush; distinguishing marks, habits and song. Learn to whistle it and other birds' songs. Chimney swift: food and adaptations, especially of tail; evening observations about chimneys of training school. Sapsucker, its work on trees of campus, food and its distinguishing marks.

> Trees: Completion of study of opposite leafed trees, with year's records. Plant cotton and corn for fall study and exhibition. Cotton may be started in hotbeds in small breakable boxes such as berry boxes, to facilitate transplanting, and to obain matured plants in fall. Record developments and delegate enterprising pupils to watch for and cover three or four of the first shoots for ears with muslin bags before silks are exposed. What do results in the fall judicate as to use of silks and pollen? of time permits let pupils make and grow their own window gardens of vegetables and flowers, in appropriate boxes or "flats." Be careful to get suitable soil that will not cake with frequent waterings (See Junior National Leaflets). In early part of July try to get interested pupils to begin study and collections of grasshoppers as outlined for fall of third year. This may be taken up as vacation enterprise in the case of some, and may also be done in latter part of first summer term, by others, in school-room.

Number

The work for the several months is taken up as provided in the Illinois State Course of Study.

Writing

Same in general character as provided for first year.

Hand Work

The guiding principle in preparing the hand work of the second and third years is to put thought into it. Some of it is based upon the reading lessons but more upon the literature-Hiawatha. Much of it centers around the "special days" as All Saint's Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, the February birthdays, St. Valentine's Day, Arbor Day, etc. The first of each month a calendar is made decorated with drawings and pictures appropriate to the month. Many decorations are made for the room-mats, chains, draperies, borders, etc. Stories are illustrated by molding, paper cutting, and drawing. In the latter part of the year the advanced class does some composition work, illustrated in the same manner.

Third Year

Illinois
State Norm
University

Literature

FIRST TERM.

Kipling's Jungle Book, two months. Poetry one month.

SECOND TERM.

The Jungle Book, two months; Poetry one month.

THIRD TERM.

Church's Story of the Iliad, six weeks; Poetry six weeks.

The stories from the Jungle Book and the Iliad are to be told by the teacher and reproduced by the children. Occasionally the teacher reads from the book, and now and then the girls and boys try to read portions of the story for themselves. The poetry in the three terms is to consist of poems found in Stepping Stones, III: Heart of Oak, II and III; Lights to Literature, III; Whittier's Child Life in Poetry; and Open Sesame, I. These poems are read by the children themselves and many of them learned by heart.

Reading

The purpose is to secure power and independence in thought-getting fluency in speech; ready appreciation of the various thoughts and emotions, and free generous expression of them in sweet and natural tones. A definite problem is given in the assignment, which, by means of the details of the text, every child must solve. The children are conscious of no oral task except that of giving their thought freely and easily.

Special attention is paid to clearness in speaking—the giving of full value to ail elements that should be sounded (especially final consonants) that the thought may be clearly revealed. This work is done incidentally.

FIRST TERM.

Lights to Literature, Vol. III. Cyr's First Reader. Robinson Crusoe. Little Wanderers—Morley.

SECOND TERM.

Stepping Stones to Literature, Vol. III. Grimm's Household Tales. Nature Study Reader, II.—Traeger.

THIRD TERM.

Seven Little Sisters. Heart of Oak, Vol. II. Stories in American History.

Nature Study

FALL TERM.

Reports on studies of corn, grasshoppers, frogs, toads, silkworms. observed and cared for during summer.

Insects: Arrange homes for bringing indoors some of the little garden, roadside, and wood-folk. (Enclose an ordinary window box or any other substantial box with mosquito netting or screen, and put pebbles or broken tile in bottom, then moss or sand, then well mixed soil, and finally sod part of it with tall grass or sow with grass or oats, for food plants. If covers can be made movable, new pastures can be prepared and cover and occupants transferred to it as often as desired). For an orchestra put into this home or "terrarium" crickets, katydids, meadow grasshoppers, striped meadow crickets, tree crickets and cicadas. Give every pupil an opportunity to find out the kind of music each makes and how. How they hear, eat, grow and the kind of eggs laid, with the place and manner of laying, can also be made out, with proper care and patience. To catch them molting, forms of all sizes should be obtained which can best be done about the middle of July as was suggested in vacation study. (See leaflet, also Mathews' Familiar Features of Roadside). Prepare life history series for comparison with butterflies. Try to get eggs of some other insects also, e. g. Lace winged fly, treecricket, (in stems of weeds and of raspberry) cicada in twigs. How many kinds of grasshoppers (locusts) can be found by children? (About ten easily distinguishable species can be found in our campus and garden).

Plants: Study of corn and cotton planted in the spring. Their early history; near relations, how indicated. Their value to man and to the early settlers of this country; compare tobacco. Corn as a plant; use of silks and tassels, from experiment; effectiveness of stem, leaves and proproots in securing rigidity; compare ratio of height to base with that of other grasses, such as timothy; compare with works of man, such as the Eiffel tower; its products, and value as a food for man. (See Sargent; and Cornell leaflets.) Enemies of corn.

Cotton: boll, seed, fiber; products of fiber, clothing, thread, etc.; influence on South.

Frost Effects: and means of checking: slow thawing, covering, immediate pruning, resistant varieties. Lists of some more or less resistant plants of garden, made after first killing frosts. Plant peach pits to start making of peach trees. Visit to nursery.

 $\it Hyacinths:$ storing, potting, and forcing, for winter window decoration.

Birds: Creepers found on trees; nuthatches, brown creepers, and in spring black and white creeping warbler. Food, habits, and calls or songs of these, and of others as opportunity permits. The kingfisher; appearance and habits.

Domestic animals: cow, horse, sheep and pig. Our debt to each. Account for as many of their differences as possible. Other features, as in outline of animal study in preceding years.

Aquarium, fish, adaptations, feeding and care of, test use of fins and tail by controlling action with rubber bands and splints. Effect of fish on mosquitoes, and other aquatic forms. Start bird calendar in February.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Review of thermometer and its construction. Review burning of coal. Construction of cook stove, direct draught and "base burner" heaters, noticing especially air currents and use of dampers. Use of chimneys. The two systems of heating used in the third grade room at

Training School; radiator and steam pipes. Experiments. (1) Showing large amount of heat consumed in evaporating a certain quantity of water as compared with the amount required to bring it to the boiling point, and (2) showing the heating effects resulting from the condensation of steam. Ventilation of the third grade room. Heating and ven tilating system of the main building.

Sap in the trees in the dead of winter. Recall making of maple sugar. Evaporation of water, including quantitative experiments showing effect of extent of surface, temperature and air currents upon rate of evaporation. Study of Clouds, Rain, Snow, Hail, Frost.

For one month, beginning with the day the new moon is first observed, each pupil sketches the appearance of the moon at about sunset or sunrise. Each sketch is then properly signed by the observer and datedwith the day and hour of observation, then tied in book form with the best of the sketches. When the month's observations are completed the explanation of the causes of these changes is given by the teacher. Four phases are chiefily considered in the explanation, viz.: New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, Third Quarter. Incidentally the shape, position in space and monthly revolution of the moon about the earth must become clear to the pupil. Apparent diurnal motion of the stars studied is explained. This affords an opportunity for the study of a few of the constellations such as the Great Dipper, Little Dipper, Orion and the Pleiades, and the Pole Star. Portions of "Earth and Sky" are read or told to the class.

SPRING TERM

Wild Flowers: As soon as ground thaws in March bring in and place in suitable soil two hepatica bulbs (being careful not to injure others). Watch bulbs and leaves uncuddle, record. (See leaflet). Protection of wild flowers.

Trees: Twigs of elm; pussy willow, and hickory, as in preceding years.

AnnualStudy

Birds: Bird calendar—started in February, return of known birds Catalog and dates first seen, place, person; (chart kept on board accompanied by pic-Course of tures). Where have birds been? Meaning of disappearance and reapearance of birds. Yearly migration of certain birds, e.g., the bobolink and night-hawk. Migrations in general: theories of origin, methods of, paths followed, etc. The grosbeak: recognition of, actions in potato patch, and song call. Tree creepers, if not completed in preceding fall. The myrtle warbler, scarlet tanager, yellow-billed cuckoo: their appearance, habits, and food.

> Garden: Study of potatoes; history, planting and care, cooking (See leaflets). Experiments: test for (1) best depth for planting; (2) is it better to plant whole potatoes several "eyes" or single "eyes;" (3) value of potash on growth and productiveness. Nature of scab on scabby potatoes, and its prevention. Other enemies of potato; potato bug, and its early history in United States; life history and prevention.

> Record of peach tree started in fall. Along in June or early in July collect "Oak apple" galls for fall study, and put in a closed vessel or jar, to catch adults.

Geography

The work in Geography is distributed thru the course as follows:

Home Geography, first and second terms, Third Year.

The World as a Whole, third term, Third Year, and first term Fourth Year.

Study of Continents.

North America:

Mississippi Basin and the Region of the Great Lakes; second and third terms, Fourth Year.

Eastern or Atlantic Slope of the United States; first term, Fifth Year.

Pacific Slope of the United States; Possessions of the United States; Canada; Mexico; second term, Fifth Year.

West Indies; Central America; South America; third term, Fifth

Europe; first and second terms, Sixth Year.

Asia; third term, Sixth Year.

Principles of Geography and application.

Elements of mathematical and physical geography; first term, Seventh Year.

Africa; Australia; and Pacific Islands; second term, Seventh Year. (Make constant application of the principles developed in the previous term.)

Continental Study from the causal standpoint; third term, SeventhYear. (North America studied as a typical continent. Eurasia and South America studied by comparison with North America.)

(See Library card catalogue and reference sheets on the topics of the Illinois course for material for teacher's preparation and for pupils' reading. State Normalistation Make constant use of collections of pictures in the library. Specimens may be obtained from the department of geography for illustration omany topics. (See end of seventh year geography for list of reference books).

University

FIRST TERM.

Home Geography. Direction and distance; in school room, on campus, between school and home, in general experience of pupils. Methods of telling directions. Surface features of Normal. Excursions to campus; to study ridges, valleys, slopes, divides, drainage. Sand modeling, drawing, location of buildings, walks, drives. Surface between school and home, between Normal and Bloomington. View from cupola of main building, map. Relation of railroads, streets, and buildings to surface. Stream work. Excursions to campus, Sugar Creek, or to miniature stream development along Clinton street. Observations on work of running water along streets after rain. Class work based on outdoor Story of founding Normal. Location of campus. Appearance of campus; how changed. (See Vidette April 1905 pp. 1-6.) Relation of Normal to Bloomington; street car lines, oldest houses, stores. Study of a farm. Visit farm; fences, fields, surface, drainage, buildings, crops.

Observation work of third year. Simple weather observations for two weeks or one month of each term. Comparison to note change of seasons. Relate to physical science of winter term. (See Ward's Practical Exercises in Meteorology, Chapter I).

SECOND TERM.

Home Geography, continued. Review founding of Normal. Limits of Normal. Compare with city of Bloomington as to size, number of peo ple, closeness of houses, streets, stores. Compare with country. Study arrangement, number, and character of roads in McLean county. Use county map; sand modeling. Compare roads with those of Montgomery county, Indiana. (See McMurry's "Excursions and Lessons in Home Geography" pp. 96-103). Needs of our daily life and how provided. Food: bread, tea, coffee, milk, butter, vegetables, fruit, meat. Visit nursery and grocery. Clothing: wool, cotton, silk, rubber. Use specimens. Shelter: houses, kinds of material, process of building. Visit house in process of construction. Fuel: kinds and sources. Visit coal shaft and brick yards at Bloomington. Needs of a city: streets, sidewalks, light, water works, street cleaners, police, fire department, schools, churches, government-how provided. Government of Normal. These topics should be treated from the point of view of the child's home interests to show his relation to other people and the widely separated regions from which common articles of use are obtained. Wall map and globe should be used in tracing routes and reference from map and globe to actual direction and distance should be constantly made.

Observation Work. See first term.

THIRD TERM.

The World as a Whole. General view of the world as a whole from study of globe and wall maps learning names and location of continent and oceans, relating globe and map study to actual directions on the earth. Study of selected regions in the western hemisphere to get variety of surface, climate, and life. Use globe and map, constantly relating them to actual directions and distance in journey lessons. Northern North America: seal skin or gold mining in Alaska. Southern North America: coffee raising in Mexico. Northern South America: rubber gathering in Amazon Valley, cacao plantation of Venezuela. Southern South America: ranching in Argentina. Western South America: traveling in the Andes. Choose a typical region and bring out transportation facilities by a journey to some particular place. Journey lessons to these regions should give a fund of information concerning direction and distance on the earth, modes of travel and the physical, climatic, and human conditions of the regions visited. The work should center about the child's interests and experience and the relation between us and people of other lands should be constantly emphasized. Pictures, specimens, and oral description by the teacher should be used freely.

Observation Work. See first month.

Arithmetic

The instruction follows the topics presented for the various months in the Illinois State Course of Study. This proposes a reasonable facility in addition and substraction, a knowledge of the multiplication table in its various forms, and some practice in written multiplication and division. Arithmetical computations are made in connection with other subjects wherever a numerical phase appears. Processes are taught with objects. Exact mathematical language, and accurate neat written work are required.

Language, Spelling, Writing

Language, spelling, and writing are taught in connection with the other studies, especially geography, literature, and science. These furnish abundant, familiar, and interesting subject-matter, and the motive for either oral or written expression. The aim is fluency, freedom, variety. Corrections spring wholly from the child's needs. Thirty or forty short compositions from each child during the year, written, corrected, and copied under the supervision of the teacher.

Special drill hours for writing are devoted to securing good movement and form. In other subjects requiring writing the child is expected to preserve, first of all, good position and movement. Form to be left to time.

Reading and Literature

From the fourth year the work in reading and the work in literature are continued in alternate terms. In both the literature and the reading classes the pupil is given good literature to read, and is led to enter into, enjoy, and make his own the life it embodies. In the literature class he is led to feel as far as possible, tho, for the most part unconsciously, the beauty of the artistic form of each piece of literature read. Thru the substance and form alike he gains increase of life and increased capacity to enjoy good literature. In the reading classes, on the other hand, he gains in power to give to others what he himself gets from the book. The teacher seeks to remove whatever obstacles, physical or mental, stand in the way of the pupil's free expression of his thought. By constant attention in connection with the reading and by special word drills he works for correct pronunciation and articulation, fluency of speech, clear, sweet, and natural tones, and a good position of the body in reading. The material provided for the grade is meant to be ample and varied enough to permit choice with reference to the special needs of classes and individuals. Part of it is easy enough to be well within the pupil's already acquired power of getting at the thought and rendering it; and part of it is at once hard enough and interesting enough to stimulate effort and growth.

FIRST TERM.

The Story of Ulysses, Open Sesame, Vol. I.

SECOND TERM.

Stepping Stones to Literature, Vol. IV.

THIRD TERM.

Kingsley's Greek Heroes.

For the three terms the following additional books are to be used for supplementary reading: Whittier's Child Life in Verse; Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verses; Heart of Oak, Vol. III; Lights to Literature, Vol. IV; Fifty Famous Stories Retold; Open Sesame, Vol. I; Seaside and Wayside.

Nature Study

FALL TERM.

Completion of studies on potato.

Garden: Budding of peach tree started preceding fall. Making of a bulb garden: bulbs may be hyacinths, tulips, narcissus or daffodils, with snow drops, or crocuses of various colors, around the edge. Proper soils mulching, and methods of cultivation for bulbs. (See leaflet)

Annual
Vatalog and
Course of
Study

The Function of the Flower: Make this out in garden, by noting change that come about in flower as it becomes older. Watch insects visiting flowers, see if pollen is being carried and how. Make it clear in a simple way that seeds will not form unless pollen is received in the proper place and at the right time.

Study and Collection of Seeds and Fruits: How many kinds and shapes can be found? Examples: maple, mountain ash, wahoo, catalpa, milkweed, burdock, lotus, balsam, bean, lettuce, radish, etc. Interpret structures found, as far as possible, in the light of the plant's way of:(1) moving from place to place, (2) tiding itself or its kind over dangers, (3) furnishing luncheons for young. Make a collection of 50 to 100 seeds of the five worst weeds in the neighborhood. Why are they the worst? Put seeds in envelopes or small vials, labeled with date, collector, name of plant, place found and size of plant. Estimate number of seeds produced by different plants such as burdock, velvet leaf, and wild carrot. (One good sized burdock was estimated to have 43,508 seeds by nature-study class in fall of 1904). Conclusion as to one method of prevention. Spraying for weeds. History of an apple twig. (Leaflets). Compare maple and elm.

Insects

Home of insects: protection and devices of insects which may be found and shown to be in the nature of a home should be noted for continued out-of-door study or brought in and kept under observation. Adults shoulds be reared wherever possible, by making conditions comfortable. The following are easily found here:

Leaf miners and rollers: on columbine, redbud leaves, black locust tree, etc. Fall webworm: on box elder, elm etc. (Should be left outdoors until late, for observation). Its prevention. Apple "worm": its work in apples; how entrance is made; and means of preventing: life history, and work of downy and hairy woodpeckers in holding it in check. Rearing of adults.

Galls: "houses that grow," on oak(galls collected as directed in preceding spring); linden, elm, (two latter are green and inhabited in spring and early summer, and should be studied then); goldenrod and willow galls (See Needham and Comstock). The leaf-cutter bee; appearance, nest, and work. Fall migrating birds: ovenbird and its song. The wild goose.

WINTER TERM.

Study of the crow. (See leaflet and bulletins.)

Stowell's Primer of Health.

Hygiene of clothing.

Study of the evergreens of campus; distinguishing marks, values of the different varieties. How they shed their leaves. (Leaflets.)

WINTER TERM.

I. Water of the I. S. N. U.—Source of supply, pump connections, relative pressure at basement and third story, base connections, air-cushions, etc.

II. City water system—Pumping station, gauge, standpipe, laying of mains, connections, cut-offs, fire plugs or hydrants, city fire limits, heating cylinders and water front.

III. City fire department and Bloomington fire department.

IV. City sewer system.

V. Sources of springs, rivers, and well supply. The water plane. Percolation of soil moisture. Conservation and use of soil moisture. (Topic studied by experimental work.)

VI. Study of suction forces and lift-pumps. The siphon. Buoyancy

of liquids.

VII. Solution. Substances soluble and insoluble in water. Substance soluble in alcohol but not in water. Heat changes accompanying solution. Effect of temperature upon solubility.

Spring

Garden: Care of bulb garden, removal of covering, etc. Arrangement for a planting to follow the bulb plants, of coleus, for example. (See "Country Life in America").

Soil: kinds of soil; acidity of, test for and correction. Bring in pail of fresh garden soil and let pupils get acquainted with its odor and "feel."

Give handful on paper to each and let them see what they can find in it. There will probably be: (1) Plant fragments of stem and root; or decayed plants, resulting color? What is humus? (2) rock fragments, grit or sand, and clay: (3) moisture, find per cent of water by weighing a portion, baking and reweighing; (4) opportunity for air; (5) Unseen contents: bacteria and elements of plant-food—nitrates, phosphates and potash. In connection with (1) to see the difference between soil with and without decayed plant or animal substance, take a portion and let it heat to redness over coals in suitable crucible. How the plants are turned into soil; show by (1) crumbling and keeping moist a number of leaves, (2) by placing earthworms in a vessel of loose moist sand withs a few dead or green leaves on surface.

Birds: Indentification, habits, and cry of the sparrow hawk. (They nest and roost in northeast gable of main building). The woodpeckers, individually and as a group. Contrast foods of each: courting and nesting habits; drumming—'the weeding out of lonesomeness;' its significance? Redstart and indigo bunting. The flycatchers: appearance, habits, and calls.

Wild flowers: Jack-in-the-pulpit, (References to, by Whittier and Lucy Larcom). See suggestions of third year on wild flowers.

Annual Insects
Catalog and collection.
Course of Water
Study Cybister, v

Insects: Emergence and care of adults, from galls and pupae of falls' collection.

Water as a home for insects; stock jar with water insects, such as Study Cybister, water-scavengers (Hydrophilus,) whirliging beetles, giant water bugs, and backswimmers; their adaptations and food habits; breathing; contrast locomotion in water and on land; watch Cybister eat a piece of raw beef. Difference between bugs and beetles. (Do not try to keep any other insects in same jar with Cybister beetle as it is very voracious Most of these insects are easily obtained under electric lights or in ponds early in May.)

Plants: Leaf movement; occurrence and value; (1) in window plants; (2) day and night positions of clover, bean, honey locust, spurge, hibiscus, partridge pea; (3) in sensitive plant (Mimosa). Examine the pulvinus of the bean leaf and leaflet for a partial explanation of these movements without muscles.

History

Oral presentation from McMurry's Pioneer History Stories, and Montgomery's Beginner's American History.

FIRST TERM.

Marquette and Joliet's voyage. La Salle on the Lakes and in Illinois. Hennepin's voyage on the Upper Mississippi. George Rogers Clark at Kaskaskia and Vincennes. The Fort Dearborn massacre.

SECOND TERM

Boone as hunter and settler in Kentucky. Lincoln's early life. Robertson and the settlement in Tennessee. Settlement of Marietta and Cincinnati.

THIRD TERM

La Salle on the Lower Mississippi. Lewis and Clarke on the Missouri. Fremont on the plains and in the mountains. De Soto's discovery of the Mississippi.

Arithmetic for the Year

As provided in the Illinois State Course of Study.

Hand Work

In the fourth and fifth years more difficult processes than those previously employed are undertaken. The materials used are paper and cardboard, reeds and raffla in basketry, and textiles in weaving. Development in artistic taste in the designs used, and in accuracy in manipulation, is encouraged. Some of the articles made are boxes, trays, notebook covers, booklets, envelopes, baskets, hats, rugs, mats.

FIRST TERM.

The World as a whole continued. Examine carefully work of third year third term, review briefly. Study of selected regions in the Eastern hemisphere. Southern Africa: ostrich farming. Central Africa: pygmies, wild beasts. Northern Africa: life in the Sahara. Australia: the kangaroo and other animals. Southeastern Asia: tea, ivory. Southwestern Europe: olives. Central and Western Europe: dairying in Switzerland and Holland; a journey along the Rhine. Northern Europe: the Lapps. British Isles: a visit to London; the making of a knife at Sheffield; the building of ships at Glasgow; the making of linen at Belfast.

Summary of the earth as a whole: form, size, diameter, circumference, movements and their results, zones.

Observation work of fourth year. Simple weather observations for one month each term. (See Ward's Practical Exercises in Meteorology, Chapter 1). The sun: time and direction of sunrise and sunset, altitude of sun at noon and length of noon shadow of a fixed object at about first and fifteenth of each month thruout the year.

SECOND TERM.

Mississippi Basin (Rocky Mountains to the Appalachians) and Region of the Great Lakes Brief introductory study of location, surface, climate and principal rivers. Sand modeling.

Special Topics: prairies; corn, wheat; grazing on the great plains; Pike's Peak; irrigation in the arid regions; cotton; tobacco; sugar; rice. The treatment of each topic should give (1) a clear understanding of the industry and the geographic conditions under which it is carried on in a particular locality, (2) an extension of these ideas to other regions where the industry is important. (3) drill on a few places associated with the industry. Make product maps.

Observation work. See first term.

THIRD TERM.

Mississippi Basin, and region of the Great Lakes, continued.

Examine carefully work of second term. Treat in a similar way the following topics: lumbering in the Eastern pine forests; lumbering in the hardwood forests; coal; iron; copper; lead; zinc: petroleum; natural gas; trip on the Mississippi; trip on the Great Lakes; Niagara Falls, scenery and water power. Chicago as a trade center. This last topic should include to some extent a review and summary of the Mississippi Basin and region of the Great Lakes.

Observation work. See first term.

Annual Catalog and Course of Study

Fifth Year

Reading and Literature

The general suggestions made for the fourth grade apply here, but the thought tasks assigned are more difficult than before. The children are required to give the author's main thought, to group as well as to recount the parts of the lesson.

The oral work is the same as for the fourth grade, except that additional emphasis is placed upon gaining the ability to tell the thought clearly and without hesitation. If the articulation is poor, special drill for clearness is given, using single words containing difficult combinations of sounds and also short sentences.

FIRST TERM.

Hiawatha.

SECOND TERM.

Stepping Stones to Literature. Longfellow's shorter poems.

THIRD TELM.

Gulliver's Travels. Child Life, Whittier.

Supplementary: -Heart of Oak. IV; Open Sesame, I. Lights to Literature, V.

Burton's Historical Reader.

Physical Science

Purpose of study of 5th, 6th, and 7th grades.

- 1. To afford the pupil an opportunity to formulate what he already knows concerning appliances and such products and forces of nature as touch his every day life.
- 2. To explain in part at least such appliances as are not understood by him, and to give him something of an acquaintance with the nature and sources of the natural products and forces which touch his everyday life.
- 3. To lead him to realize that a further, deeper study of nature will greatly enrich his life.
- 4. To lead him to view the natural world in the light of causal sequence.
- 5. To equip him with some facts and principles which underlie any systematic study of Physical Geography and the Biological sciences.

FALL TERM.

I. Systems of lighting in common use: Construction of and principles involved in, (1) Incandescent light; (2) Arc light; (3) Kerosene lamp; (4) Gasoline lamp; (5) Gasoline Carburetor; (6) Acetylene lamp.

II. Study of Petroleum, (1) Crude Petroleum, (2) Production, (3) Refinement into commercial products.

III. Coal gas, (1) Manufacture and combustion of coal gas; (2) Kinds or grades of coal; Peat, Lignite, Bituminous, Cannel and Anthracite.

Illinois

State Norma

University

IV. Sources of Coal and Petroleum.

V. Chemistry of combustion. Kindling temperature and burning point.

VI. Application of these facts to lighting studied above.

VII. Brief reference to the history of the production of fire and its influence upon civilization.

WINTER TERM.

Simple experiments in magnetism and static electricity, with Tyndall's six lectures as a guide.

Construction of galvanic cell. Electro-magnets.

Electro-plating.

Physiology—Kellogg.

Nature Study

SPRING TERM.

Animals:—The earthworm: home, food, locomotion, senses, hibernation, etc.

The mole: adaptation to mode of life, food, senses, covering, enemies, injury to sod.

The blackbird; migration, food, nesting, young, eggs, moulting.

The milkweed butterfly: development, chrysalis, food, manner of eating, length of life, color.

Plants:—Hepatica: where found, season, relation to slope. sun, woods.

The spring beauty, underground growth, leaves, succession of flowers, ripening fruit, wintering.

The marsh-marigold, its home and adaptations.

The dandelion: develoement, dispersal of seeds, height, taste, root, duration.

The wild rose.

Geography.

FIRST TERM.

Brief study of physical, climatic, and vegetation regions of North America as a whole. For classification of vegetation zones, see Herbertson's "Man and His Work," pp. 1-42. Detailed study of Atlantic slope of the United States. Special topics: lumbering on the Atlantic slope; fisheries; building stones; manufacture of cotton, wool, boots and shoes, pottery; Boston as a commercial center; trip on the Hudson; Mohawk Valley and transportation routes; New York City; Washington; fruits and market gardens. Examine carefully work of fourth year, second and third terms. Relate the topics of this term to topics previously studied.

Observation work of fifth year. Weather observations optional. Make careful and systematic study of the apparent movement of the sun thruout the year by observing and recording twice each month time and

Annual direction to sunrise and sunset, noon altitude of sun and noon shadow of Catalog and fixed object. Length of day and night determined from observations. Course of Compare with almanac. Special attention to these points at equinoxes Study and solstices. Relation of noon altitude at these dates to our latitude. Relate these observations to climatic conditions of regions studied in regular work. If possible observe sunset from cupola.

SECOND TERM.

Examine carefully work of three preceding terms.

Pacific slope of the United States. Special topics: salmon fishing on the Columbia; seal hunting in Alaska; lumbering in Pacific State; hops of Willamette valley; raisins in California; gold mining in Colorado; Colorado river and Grand Canon; Yellowstone National Park; Union Pacific Railroad to the coast; other transcontinental railways.

Political study of the United States: states; territories; federal governments; state governments. Map study of groups of states and territories with capitals.

Possessions of the United States, (detached territory): Alaska; Hawaii; Porto Rico; Guam; Tutuila; Philippines. The Philippines need not be studied in detail until the sixth year.

Canada.

Mexico.

Observation Work. See first term. This term offers excellent opportunity to relate topics of observation work to the countries of various latitudes. The seasonal climates of these countries should be studied in the light of the observations made by class.

THIRD TERM.

Examine carefully work of four preceding terms.

West Indies. Study group as a whole, with relation to North and South America. Review Porto Rico. Special study of Cuba.

Central America. The republics including Republic of Panama, treated as a group. Carefully study of Panama Canal.

South America. Physical features, map study and modeling. Compare with North America, climatic conditions, wind belts, wet and dry seasons, map of vegetation zones. For vegetation zones see Herbertson's "Man and His Work" and Longman's Atlas. Relate rainfall and vegetation zones to surface features and wind belts.

Special Topics: Rubber production;—a study of the Amazon Basin, rubber culture in Central America and Mexico; rubber manufacture in the United States; coffee culture in Brazil; agriculture and grazing in Uruguay and Argentina; Andes Mountains; their resources and influence on climate and industry; nitrate fields. Political study: name, location, capital and something of the government of each country, relation of government to United States.

Explorations in Arctic and Antarctic regions. Relate to observation work of the year.

Observation work. See first term.

FIRST TERM.

The story of Columbus and the discovery; Magellan and the Pacific; Cortez and the Conquest of Mexico: Ponce De Leon; De Soto.

SECOND TERM.

The story of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; Hudson and his trip up the river; Champlain and his expedition; William Penn.

THIRD TERM.

Sir Walter Raleigh; John Smith in Virginia; The early life of Washington to Braddock's defeat; Fremont crossing the Sierra Nevada.

Arithmetic

As outlined for the various months in the Illinois State Course of Study.

Language

It is believed that the proper attitude of the child toward the relation of language and thought can be best served by making the language work incidental. Every exercise of the school is made to contribute to the child's language training by giving him exercise in thinking and by furnishing an incentive to, and an opportunity for, expression. Clearness, accuracy, and ease of expression are believed to result in large measure from clearness, accuracy, and ease in thinking. To this end great stress is laid on the relation of the teacher's questioning to the child's thought and speech.

All studies give opportunity for oral and written composition. The child begins with single sentences in the first grade and passes thru groups of separate sentences on one topic, in the second grade into the paragraphed composition. It is thought that in the first six years the child will become fairly expert in expressing himself connectedly and fairly familiar, thru exercise, with the process of finding and organizing material for a composition. The reaction of good English in teacher and text-book, on the child thru unconscious imitation, and the correction of errors in English whenever the child makes them, are relied upon to secure good language habits in the child. Mistakes in sentence construction, in word forms and in choice of words, are to be corrected in such a way as to make the child as little conscious of the wrong and as actively conscious of the right as possible. Technical matters such as rules for margins, for capitals, for punctuation, and so on, come to light in connection with the written work. Incidental language work continues thruout the course. In the seventh and eighth grade work in technical grammar and composition is added.

Annual Catalog and Course of Study

Sixth Year

Reading and Literature

The general aim of of the work is unchanged. The work of the lower grades, however, has made it possible by this time for the pupils' enjoyment of literature to be more conscious—they begin to feel the fitness of the expression of the thought, to enjoy beauty and vigor, of style as beauty and vigor, to perceive, tho dimly, the relation of the means in the expression to the effect actually produced. The utmost care is used to keep this work from becoming mechanical and artificial.

Drills for clearness in speech such as are suggested for the fifth grade are given here when necessary; but in this grade, if the articulation is distinct, the teacher works for the easy, free blending of sounds. The relation of the drill to the expression of the beauty of the thought is made apparent to the class.

FIRST TERM.

A Dog of Flanders. Book of Poetry (Heath & Co.). Open Sesame II.

SECOND TERM.

Lights to Literature, VI. Birds and Bees, Burroughs.

THIRD TERM.

Stepping Stones, VI; Heart of Oak, VI; Holmes' Poems.

Science

FALL TERM.

Elementary Astronomy.

The rotation of the star sphere, the poles and equator.

The eclipse and zodiac.—Apparent annual motion of the sun.

Changes in measured noonday altitude, in the length of day and night.

The planets observed.—Changing position.

The autumn constellations, the milky way.

The movements and phases of the moon, its physical condition.

Eclipses.

The general plan of the solar system.

WINTER TERM.

Light, sources, reflection and mirrors. Refraction, prisms, lenses, real images. The camera, the eye of the ox. Physiology and Hygiene—Blaisdell.

LIBRARY AND GYMNASIUM



Animals:—The salamander, forms and modes of locomotion, adaptation to mode of life, development, circulation in gills.

The hawk as a type of bird of prey. Adaptation for catching, killing, and eating birds and mice. Harm done by hawks.

The house fly: habits, foods, development, use.

Plants:—The larch and the ash. The trillium and the jack-in-the-pulpit. The life history of the pea. Red clover.

Names of trees on campus.

Geography

FIRST TERM.

Europe. Relation of Europe to Asia, Eurasia. Physical features of Europe, modeling, climatic conditions, maps of rainfall and vegetation zones. See Herbertson's "Man and His Work" pp. 1-42 and Longman's Atlas for vegetation zones. Ocean voyage New York to Liverpool.

British Isles: physical features; Liverpool; Manufacturing cities; Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds. Birmingham; agriculture in England; Ship building at Glasgow; linen industry in Ireland; London, a political study of Britsh Isles. Dependencies named and located.

France: grape culture; skilled industry in France; Paris.

Spain and Portugal; fruits; cork oak; Madrid.

Holland and Belgium; dikes; canals; industries; Amsterdam.

Denmark, Norway, Sweden: surface and coasts of each; products of Denmark; fishing of Norway; lumbering in Sweden.

Observation work of sixth year. Note the geographic bearing of the science for the fall term, and apply this science work in the geography classes. Observe and carefully record position of several constellations at same hour at intervals of two weeks as long as they are to be found. Relate these observations to the earth's revolution around the sun. As you observe the moon relate the phases to the height of tides, also to time between high tides.

SECOND TERM

Europe continued.

Germany: down the Rhine, industries and cities of Rhine valley; beet sugar industry; seaports; Berlin; the German army; German schools-Switzerland: the Alps; tourists in Switzerland; industries.

Italy: position; climate; Po basin; agricultural products; Rome.

Austria Hungary: down the Danube; industries of Austria; Vienna; the Hungarian plain.

Balkan states: names; location; industries; progress; Constantinople. Mediterranean Sea: sponge fisheries.

Russia: Extent of Russia in Europe; of Russian Empire; Volga river; agricultural products; manufactures; St. Petersburg; the Czar; routé of Trans-Siberian railway.

Annual Catalog and Course of Study

THIRD TERM.

Asia. Physical features, modeling, climate, vegetation zones, rainfall map, vegetation map. For vegetation zones see Herbertson's "Man and His Work" pp 1-42 and Longman's Atlas. Much of "Man and His Work" may be read by the pupils or to the pupils.

Russia in Asia: careful study of the Trans-Siberian railway and region near it; geographic phases of the War with Japan.

Korea: people; position in Russo-Japanese War; value to Russia; to Japan.

Japan: people; silk industry; other products; recent development; characteristics of the people in War; government.

China: people; divisions; relation of Manchuria to the Russo-Japanese War. China proper: density of population; tea culture; other agricultural products; skilled hand work; transportation; coal supply; Thibet; government of China.

India: the people; agricultural products; Calcutta; English rule; the Himalayas. Philippines: how obtained by the United States; the people; government; schools; Manila hemp; other products; city of Manila.

Other countries: name; location; and a few interesting facts concerning each.

Palestine.

History

Colonial History:—Massachusetts and Virginia. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland. Biography of Stuyvesant.

SECOND TERM.

Review of Type-Colonies:—Others grouped around the three. French and Indian war. Biography of Pitt, Montcalm, Franklin.

THIRD TERM.

Mather's History of Illinois.

Arithmetic

FIRST TERM.

Review notation, numeration, simple rules. Properties of numbers, factoring, cancellation and straight-line analysis. See State Course of Study, sixth year, first, second, and third months.

During this year the elements of algebraic notation are gradually introduced to express the generalized form of processes and solutions of typical problems.

SECOND TERM.

Fractions--State Course of Study, sixth year, fourth, fifth, and sixth months.

Complex fractions and decimals—State Course of Study, sixth year seventh and eighth months. The metric system, long measure and square measure, coinage, tables of weights.

Hand Work

In the sixth year a beginning is made in more technical processes requiring a somewhat more elaborate equipment of tools and appliances For the present the work will include Venetian bent iron work in the construction of easels, card receivers, candle-sticks, vase holders, etc., and knife work in thin wood in the making of such articles as pencil sharpener, match scratch, calendar mount, and pen wiper.

Seventh Year

Reading and Literature

The pupils penetrate a little further into the life presented in the literature read, grow a little more conscious of their enjoyment in it, and observe a little more closely the fitness of means to end in the expression. The choice and arrangement of words and details, sentence, structure, rhythm, and tone color in every piece read are more and more carefully observed as means to an understanding of the author's thought and feeling and a help in reading. The pupils in these grades are led to realize that the purpose in oral reading is to reveal thought to some one who listens and are encouraged to lend themselves generously to that purpose. Some time is spent in committing and reciting gems from the literature used, and in voluntary reading and recitation as a test of the pupil's ability. The articulation drills are adapted to the thought in the selection and to the needs of the individual pupil.

FALL TERM.

A Man Without a Country. An Introduction to Literature—Lewis.

WINTER TERM.

Julius Cæsar. Lights to Literature, VII.

SPRING TERM.

Heart of Oak, V. Stepping Stones to Literature, VII.

Science

FALL TERM.

Elementary meteorology, involving something of a study of the laws and principles governing the mechanics of liquids and gases. The work involves:—

1. Daily observation of the weather conditions. (a) At first mainly non-instrumental, and (b) later, when the reading of the instruments is earned, with fuller instrumental data. This work should finally include barometric pressure, dry and wet-bulb reading, maximum and minimum

Catalog and Course of

Study

Annual reading, wind direction and estimated velocity, clouds-amount and kind, precipitation, and the recording of dew-point and relative humidity.

2. In interpreting observations and in explaining instruments, the mechanics of liquid and gases must be experimentally studied.

3. Study of the weather maps, monthly weather reports, and mechanics of Weather Bureau.

4. Keeping of note books. As a guide to the study of theory "About the Weather" should be placed in the hands of the pupils.

WINTER TERM

Simple machines; work and force; lever. With lever of first-class are developed: (1) Law of equilibrium or moment of force, (2) Mechanical advantage, (3) Efficiency. Levers of the second and third classes. The pulley; inclined plane. The law of machines (conservation of force) should be emphasized. Work and force. Units of force; units of rate of work. Thruout this term the critic teacher sees that the weather indications are observed and interpreted.

SPRING TERM.

Aninals:-A snipe as a type of wading birds; its place and mode of life, bill, feet, and general adaptation to surroundings.

A snail; structure, locomotion, senses, protection, food, breathing; keep snails and watch their development. Kinds of snail shells.

Spiders; their mode of life, including spinning, catching food, etc. Myriapods; how they differ from worms. Compare larvae and worms.

Plants:-Study of spring flowers, leaves and fruits. Classification of plants by means of flora with key. Preparation of small herbarium. Bailey's Elementary Botany is used as a text. Propagation of plants by cuttings, and by layers.

History

FIRST TERM

Life in the colonies just before the Revolution.

The Revolutionary War-causes; Patrick Henry. Otis, and the Adamses.

Campaigns thru Burgoyne's Invasion. Text-book-Montgomery.

Collateral Reading. Scudder's Life of Washington.

Drake's Burgoyne.

SECOND TERM.

The closing campaigns of the Revolution, Franklin, LaFayette. Articles of Confederation. The Philadelphia convention. Adoption of the Constitution.

THIRD TERM.

Hamilton's plans for the new government. The rise of political parties. The Louisiana Purchase. Pioneer life in the west. The cottongin and the steamboat. War of 1812.

Geography

FIRST TERM.

Elements of mathematical and physical geography.

Observation work should be carried on systematically and used to aid in interpreting many of the topics of the term.

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Relate the science work of the fall term closely to the geography work. In addition make weekly observations of the sun for the term as indicated under fifth year, first term. Daily observation of moon for one month, use sun stick made in manual training. Use the necessary time at the first of term to get the observation work started properly.

Leading topics in mathematical geography. Essential mathematical ideas; form of earth, proofs; size of earth; movements, proofs; change of seasons, causes; varying length of day as observed at home; compare with almanac; length of day for other latitudes. Latitude and longitude; the international date line.

Atmospheric circulation. Circulation of atmosphere by unequal heating show by simple experiments. Relate experiments to circulation on earth. Name; position; extent; and direction of air movements in each planetary wind belt;—doldrums, northeast trades, southeast trades, southwest antitrades, northwest antitrades, horse latitudes, and westerlies;—need to be emphasized. Show by the diagram and by outline map of the world. Conditions necessary to produce rainfall. Rainfall conditions in each wind belt; effect of highlands; cyclones; rainfall in cyclones; cyclones and rainfall in United States east of Rocky Mountains.

Ocean currents. On outline map of the world draw ocean currents and name them. Describe the systems of currents. Relate to wind belts. Influence on climate.

Study maps of continents and apply principles developed to the rainfall and vegetation zones of various regions of each continent. (For vegetation zones See Herbertson's "Man and His Work" and Longman's Atlas). Develop ability to apply principles.

In connection with daily observation of moon, study the many interesting facts concerning tides to be associated with the moon's movement. Cause of tides. (See Dryer's Physical Geography pp.260-264).

SECOND TERM.

Africa; Australia; and islands not yet studied.

Treat Africa and Australia from the causal standpoint. Apply the principles developed in the previous term to a careful study of each continent. Physical features; wind belts; distribution of temperature and rainfall; vegetation zones should be mapped and carefully studied in their relation to each other. (See Herbertson's "Man and His Work" pp.1-42 and Longman's Atlas for vegetation zones. Tarr and McMurry's Complete Geography p. 417 for map.)

Mines of South Africa; ostrich farming; the tropical forests; oases and caravans of the Sahara; the Nile valley; interests of European countries in Africa.

Mining; farming; ranching in Australia and New Zealand. Government. Islands.

Annual Vatalog and Course of Study

THIRD TERM.

A causal study of continents. A careful study of North America. Eurasia and South America by comparison with North America. Apply and extend the principles developed in previous terms.

North America. Physical features, wind belts, distribution of temperature and rainfall, and vegetation zones should be carefully mapped and studied in their relation to each other. Similar maps for the United States but fn more detail should be made and studied. (See weather charts of the United States in Library).

Selected Industries of North America and the United States studied with reference to geographic distribution.

Location of cities, (See Cooley's "Theory of Transportation" Chapter X. and Journal of School Geography, October, 1897). Transportation routes by rail, canal, and ocean, historic events, (See Brigham's "Geographic Influence in American History") should receive attention and their relation to geographic factors strongly emphasized.

Eurasia

South America.

Reference Books

The following are some of the books with which each teacher should be acquainted. Other excellent ones along each line are also to be found in the library. Special books are to be used for each topic in the course. Consult the library card catalog and reference sheets.

McMurry's Special Method in Geography.

Teachers' College Record, March, 1901

Course in Geography for the Chicago Schools.

Heffron: Chalk Modeling.

Maltby: Map modeling in Geography.

Mill: The International Geography.

Stanford's Compendium of Geography, 12 vols.

Herbertson: Man and His Work. Adams: Commercial Geography.

Chisholm: Handbook of Commercial Geography.

Mcfarlane: Commercial and Industrial Geography.

Redway: Commercial Geography. Trotter: Geography of Commerce. Davis: Physical Geography.

Dryer: Lessons in Physical Geography.

Gilbert and Brigham: Introduction to Physical Geography.

Tarr: New Physical Geography.
Davis: Elementary Meteorology.

Waldo: Elementary Meteorology. Gillan: Mathematical Geography. Jackson: Astronomical Geography.

Todd: New Astronomy.

Young: Elements of Astronomy.

Tarr and McMurry: Elementary Geography; Complete Geography; also the three-book series and five-book series of geographies.

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State Norma

University

Dodge: Elementary Geography; Advanced Geography.

Darling: Illinois State Supplement.

Report Illinois Farmers' Institute, 1903, state map.

Carpenter: Geographical Readers; North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australia.

Herbertson: Descriptive Geography; a separate volume to each of the six continents.

McMurry: Excursions and Lessons in Home Geography.
McMurry: Type studies from United States Geography.

Andrews: Seven Little Sisters; Each and All.

Carroll: Around the World, 3 vols.

Journal of School Geography. National Geographic Magazine.

The popular magazines contain much excellent geographic material.

Bartholomew's Handy Reference Atlas.

Century Atlas.

Longman's School Atlas. McLean County Plat Book.

Soil Survey of McLean County, Department of Agriculture. Large county map.

Arithmetic

FIRST TERM.

Percentage and its applications, Profit and Loss, Commission and Brokerage, Stocks and Bonds, Interest, and Stock Investments. Special attention is paid to the study of the lines of business to which percentage is applied.

SECOND TERM.

The Banking Business; forms of Discount; Exchange. The Illinois Tax System, United States Revenues, Insurance. Equation of payments.

THIRD TERM.

The Course of Bookkeeping outlined for the seventh year of the Illinois State Course of Study.

In case a class is found to be slow in computation, or poorly grounded in fractions and percentage, the Book-keeping shall be omitted and the term devoted to selected problems in fractions, decimals, compound numbers, and percentage.

Annual Catalog and Course of Study

Language Work

1. Incidental as in grades 1-6.

2. Elementary technical work in composition. The child is to be made aware of the fundamental principles of composition and to be drilled in their application. The general line is two-fold: First, the production of compositions, with the study of the process employed; second, the examination of discourse produced by standard authors, to verify the validity and universal character of the principles discovered by the child in his own work.

Grammar

FIRST TERM.

Definition of the declarative sentence. Elements essential to a declarative sentence; subject, copula, predicate attribute. Ideas expressed by predicate attributes; as, quality, condition, action, classification, identification, material, etc. Classification of copulas (1) according to form, (2) according to function. The object. The predicate attribute of the object. Modifications of the declarative sentence; the interrogative and the imperative sentence. The noun: definition, the four uses occurring in sentences studied. The pronoun. The verb: definition, classification (1) copulative and attributive, (2) transitive and intransitive.

SECOND TERM.

Comparison of verbs and verbals. The verb phrase: definition, classification (same as for verb). General study of adjuncts: definition, classification (1) according to use, (2) according to form. The co-ordinate conjunction. Analysis of passages of simple literature, adjuncts being described as wholes.

THIRD TERM.

The adjective: kinds, and uses. The adverb: classification according to ideas expressed. The preposition of the prepositional phrase. Nouns used as adjuncts: (1) as adjective adjuncts, (2) as adverbial adjuncts.

Review of year's work.

Hand Work

In the seventh and eight years the pupils receive instruction in benchwork in wood in the well-equipped laboratory of the University. They are taught the properties of wood and various other materials and the use of the ordinary woodworking tools in the construction of various articles that are useful in school or at home or are valuable as gifts to friends. These may include: ironing board, clothes rack, pen tray, handkerchief box, shelf, etc.

Eighth Year

Illinois
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Reading and Literature

FIRST TERM.

Tales of a Wayside Inn. An Introduction to Literature—Lewis. Heart of Oak, V.

SECOND TERM.

The Odyssey (Bryants's translation). Stepping Stones to Literature, VIII.

THIRD TERM.

Merchant of Venice. Lights to Literature, VIII.

Science

FALL TERM.

Animals:—The clam as a type of mollusks. Mode of life, locomotion, food, protection. Man's use of shell.

The bat, structure and habits.

The "tomato worm" and its development.

The squash bug and giant water bug.

Classification of vertebrates. Tracing in Jordan's Manual. Preserving skins of birds and mammals.

Collection of insects.

Plants:—Continuation of study begun in sping, studying especially fruits and seeds.

Tracing late summer and fall plants. Preparing small herbarium of summer and fall plants. How plants are budded.

WINTER TERM.

Physiology. Stowell's Essentials.

Zoology. Continued study of vertebrates; study of opossum, raccoon, rabbit, owl, jay, shrike, woodpeckers, and other winter residents.

SPRING TERM.

Further use of Jordan's Manual. Study of hibernants, squirrels, gophers, moles, snakes, frogs, salamanders, etc. Study of insects. Bring out the fact that classification is based on structure and development.

Plants:—Study of Austrian Pine (or Scotch Pine) as type of Gymnosperms.

Systematic study of trees of the campus. Propagation by grafting. Bring study of some common cryptogams, horsetail, moss, fern, grass, sedge, lichen, toad-stool—puffball, mould, rust.

Additions to herbarium.

Develop idea of basis of classification.

Annual Catalog and Course of Study

History

FIRST TERM.

John Quincy Adams; The tariff controversy; Webster; Calhoun and nullification; the development of the West; history and extension of slavery; The Mexican War, and territorial growth; history of political parties to the Civil War.

SECOND TERM.

Leading campaigns of the Civil War; reconstruction and recent history

THIRD TERM.

Economic Geography and History.

- I. Classification of occupations.
- II. Value and utility. How each economic worker is striving in some way to create them.
- III. Division of labor and organization of industry. Extent to which they are carried: resulting efficiency; widely scattered sources of materials; wide distribution of the product.
- IV. Territorial division of labor. The world an industrial community; railroads, canals, steamship lines but graphic representations of economic force.
- V. Comparison of the industrial society of to-day with that of earlier days.
- V1. Whence comes the necessity for money? Functions of money. Qualities of good money. Our money now. Something of our money history. The money question of '96.
- VII. Special study of a half dozen great industries; such as the wheat, the cotton, the lumbering, the iron and steel, the coal industry. In connection with the last two, trusts, labor-unions, strikes, etc., may be touched upon.
- VIII. Our chief exports; whither they go. Ship subsidies. Our imports and whence they come. Balance of trade. Protection *versus* free trade. Other kinds of taxation.

Arithmetic

FALL TERM.

Lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms, properties, kinds and measurements. The circle; measurement of surfaces, painting, plastering, carpeting, U. S. survey.

Similar figures, principles of ratio and proportion as applied to heights and distances, measurement of rectangular solids as outlined in the eighth year of Illinois State Course of Study for first, second, and third months.

Making of protractor, properties of regular polygons, equivalent figures, prisms and cylinders, specific gravity, lumber measure, involution and evolution, the right triangle, as outlined in the Illinois State Course of Study for the fourth, fifth, and sixth months.

SPRING TERM

Pyramids, cones, frustums, the sphere. Longitude and time, the calendar. Compound interest, annuities, bond investments, and life insurance.

Grammar

FIRST TERM.

The adjective clause: kinds, connectives. The adverbial clauses: kinds, connectives. The noun clause: uses. Description of clauses and clause connectives in passages of literature. The verbal: kinds, uses of each kind. Independent constructions. General work on sentence analysis in connection with the special work on clauses and verbals.

SECOND TERM.

The noun: classes, review of noun constructions, inflection. The pronoun: classes, inflections, rules of syntax. The adjective and the adverb: review of previous work, inflection. Review of the preposition.

THIRD TERM.

The verb: review of work of seventh year, classification according to form, inflection, rules of syntax. The verb phrase: review, classification according to tense, mode, voice, etc. General review of the entire subject, based on passages of literature.

Music

GENERAL DIRECTION FOR ALL GRADES.

- I. Require erect position of body in all singing; permit no loud singing, especially on low notes where the tendency to produce harsh tones is greatest.
 - II. Exercise in tone and time tests should be given in all grades.
- III. Written lessons, direction for which are given monthly by the supervisor, should be given from time to time in all grades above the first.
 - IV. Individual singing is to be encouraged in all grades.
- V. Accurate pitch is very necessary at all times when pupils sing. A liberal use of the pitch-pipe is therefore urged.

Annual Catalog and Course of Study

FIRST YEAR.

(a) Songs learned by imitation.

(b) Fundamental elements, such as the scale, simple scale successions, and intervals, together with different rhythmic movements deduced from the song. The books used: A Primer of Vocal Music, Modern Music Series—in the hands of the teachers.

SECOND YEAR.

- (a) Many of the songs of the first year recalled and sung with closer observation of elements. Additional songs of a character that will admit of similar tonal and rhythmic observation, the preliminary training for sight-reading.
- (b) Sight-reading thru the use of the simplest and most interesting songs and studies.
- c) Song-singing as pure imitative work thruout the year. 'The book used: A Primer of Vocal Music—in the hands of the pupils.

THIRD YEAR.

Songs and simple elements of songs learned by imitation.

Songs and technical forms studied, compared and analyzed.

The study of the staff, including sight-reading.

Two-part melodies studied in form of Rounds.

A large part of the work this year is devoted to sight-reading.

Material: The First Book of Vocal Music (Modern Series) in the hands of the children.

FOURTH YEAR-

A few songs, and some new elements, learned by imitation.

Songs and technical forms studied, compared and analyzed, including a careful review and study of all the problems of last year.

Sight-reading.

Material: The First Book of Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR

TUNE. (a) Continue development of two-voice work.

(b) Continue study of chromatic tones.

TIME. (a) Review time problems of the "Fourth Year."

(b) Take up and represent the rested half pulsation.

(c) Four sounds to the pulsation.

(d) Three sounds to the pulsation.

(e) Syncopation.

(f) Various fractional divisions of pulsation.

TECHNIQUE. (a) Apply the principles suggested above to the work of the Second Reader Part I.

(b) In this grade, the positions of the letters, signatures, notes, rests, etc., should be carefully reviewed and a distinct knowledge of them firmly established.

TEXTS. Second Reader, Part I and II, Normal Music Course.

SIXTH YEAR.

Illinois
State Normal
University

- TUNE. (a) Continue work in chromatic tones.
 - (1) Sharps from above and below.
 - (2) Flats from below and above.
 - (b) Take up for study the three forms of the Minor Scale.
- TIME. Review the time problems suggested under "Fifth Year," (b), (c), (e), (f).
- TECHNIQUE. (a) As provided for in the textbook named below, for the working out of the above problems.
 - (b) Insure familiarity both *practically* and *theoretically* with all forms of notation heretofore used.
- TEXTBOOK. Second Reader, Part I. and II, Normal Music Coures.

SEVENTH YEAR.

- TUNE. (a) Develop three-voice work, giving special care to the voices.
 - (b) Review the Minor scale.
 - (c) Review chromatic tones as given under "Sixth Year," and pursue more advanced work.
- Time. There should be occasional systematic review of all time problems. Technique. Pupils should now have acquired the skill necessary for
- solving all the problems found in the work in this grade, but minute drill on points still difficult must not be neglected.
- TEXTBOOK. Second Reader, Part II. (including three-voice work in Treble Clef) Normal Music Course.

EIGHT YEAR.

- Tune. (a) Constant, careful work must be done in preparing pupils for different problems which will occur in each succeeding lesson.
 - (b) Reviewing chromatics.
 - (c) Reviewing the Minor Scale.
 - (d) The study of intervals applied to Diatonic and Chromatic modulation.
- TIME. See suggestions under "Seventh Year."
- TECHNIQUE. See suggestions under "Seventh Year."
- TEXTBOOK. Introductory Third Reader, and Second Reader, Part II (Bass Clef work), Normal Music Course.

STUDENTS

**

Graduating Class

Names	County	20
Altevogt, Anna Louise	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Normal
Anderson, Ida May	\dots ($Idaho$) \dots	\dots Gibbonsville
Atkinson, Carrie Kelsall,	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Bloomington
Beadles, Sada	Macon	Decatur
Beedle, Gertrude Cordelia		
Blome, Nora Elizabeth	$\dots (Arizona) \dots$	Tempe
Bond, Florence Isabelle	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon
Broadhead, Lemma		
Brock, Adella	$\dots Logan \dots$	Atlanta
Burtis, Altha	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Hudson
Christy, Jessie	\dots McLean \dots	\dots Bloomington
Church, Ida Estelle		
Connaghan, Jeannette Helen		
Dobson, Pearl Evelyn		
Dole, Lillian Dora		
Gogin, Lulu	\dots Crawford \dots	Palestine
Hayes, Florence Matilda		
Jacobson, Clara Sophia		
Laubenheim, Livonia Lena	\dots Jefferson \dots	Belle Rive
Leigh, Helen Elvira	\dots Marshall \dots	LaPrairie
Lewis, Adelaide Belle	\dots Ford \dots	Piper City
Ludwig, Deborah Margery	\dots Vermilion \dots	Fithian
McDonnell, Mary Winifred	McLean	Blooming ton
McDonnell, Sarah Veronica	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Blooming ton$
McKinney, Mildred	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
Meyer, Rose Anna	\dots Marion \dots	Centralia
Olsen, Bertha Katherine	$\dots LaSalle \dots$	Marseilles
O'Rourke, Margaret Cecelia	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Blooming ton$
Rohm, Gertrude Ellis	\dots De Witt \dots	\dots Clinton
Scott, Errettine	\dots McLean \dots	Normal
Smith, Anna Amelia	$\dots Adams \dots$	$\dots Quincy$
Smith, Grace Almeada	\dots Warren \dots	:Cameron
Thomason, Martha Grace	\dots Madison \dots	St. Jacobs
Twohey, Katherine	$\dots LaSalle \dots$	Ottawa
Wilson, Mrs. Laura Smitson	\dots McLean \dots	Normal
Baker, Clarence	McLean:	Normal
Carpenter, Lewis Moffitt	\dots Stark \dots	$\dots Wyoming$
Coons, Herbert	\dots McLean \dots	Normal
Culp, Loren Orville	\dots Woodford \dots	Eureka
Dixon, Herbert	\dots Livingston \dots	Pontiac
Newman, Orris Hayden	Tazewell	Pekin

Paine, Harry Allen	.Peoria	Tanna City	Illinois
Ruffer, William	.Fulton	Smithfield	State Normal.
Santee, Albert Merritt	.Peoria	. Edelstein	University 2
Shaw, Lou Trell	.Edwards W	Vest Salem	
Ullrich, Fred Theodore	.St. Clair	Tew Baden	
Wetzel, Ira Azel	. Christian	Stonington	
Wright, John Byron	. Menard	Tallula	4

Two-Year Course

Students who have completed one year's work or more, but not two years'.

years'.		
Names	County	Postoffice
Allen, Ruby Letitia		
Anderson, Mrs. Ella Goodner		
Anderson, Lillian		
Bentley, Daisy	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots\dots Normal$
Blackburn, Eunice Rebecca	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots\dots Normal$
Brand, Sara Hazel	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
Burnett, Nellie Agnes	$\ldots. \mathit{Marshall} \ldots$	Sparland
Carroll, Edna Mary	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Davies, Viola Amelia	\dots St. Clair \dots	East St. Loius
Gregory, Margaret Esther	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Griggs, Eleanor Hixon	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
Haney, Ruth Mildred	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
Hileman, Eva Jane	\dots McLean \dots	\dots Bloomington
Hoierman, Eleanor	$\dots McLean \dots$	Bloomington
Hyde, Isabella	$\dots McLean \dots$	Bloomington
Johnson, Hilda Ella	$\dots Vermilion \dots$	Rankin
Kief, Della Mae	$\dots Logan \dots$	Hartsburg
Kleinau, Emma Adele		
Kline, Ida May	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Krieger, Augusta May	$\dots Peoria \dots$	Peoria
Lutz, Mabelle Anna	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
McCauley, Rose Aurilla		
Mamer, Mary		
Milliken, Ora Jessie	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
Nichols, Lillian Maude	$\dots (Michigan) \dots$	Staunton
Patterson, Jessie Marie	MeLean	\dots Bloominaton
Pepple, Celia Anna	$\dots Adams \dots$	\dots Mendon
Pepple, Sadie Emma	$\dots Adams \dots$	$\dots \dots Mendon$
Pierce, Mrs. Genevieve	$\dots Peoria \dots \dots$	Chillicothe
Pumphrey, Mary Etta	$\dots McLean \dots$	Bloomington
Rosenberry, Ethel	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Normal$
Schæfer, Frieda May	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Schæfer, Margaret	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Schæfer, Nelle Mabel	$\dots Adams \dots$	Quincu
Seeley, Esther Beulah	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
Stapleton, Leah	\dots Christian \dots	Assumption
Stark, Mabel Claire	\dots Hancock \dots	Augusta
Wells, Grace Belle	$\dots McLean \dots$	Bloomington
Rice, James Edward	$\dots Menard \dots$	Greenview
Stahl, Elmer Roy	$\dots Adams \dots$	Fowler

Students' Studen

Students who have done less than one year's work in the two-year course.

course.		
Names	County	Postoffice
Bennett, Florence May	$\dots(Indiana)\dots$	Lafayette
Benson, Helen Dorothy	$\dots McLean \dots$	Bloomington
Brown, Leila May	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Bullock, Lela May	\dots Woodford \dots	ElPaso
Butzow, Bertha Henrietta	$\dots Iroquois \dots$	Watseka
Chamberlain, Leigh Doane	Pike	Pittsfield
Churchill, Nell	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Clark, Elsie May	Schuyler	Rushville
Cook, Mrs. Dora Edna	$\dots McLean \dots$	Bloomington
Coy, Corinne Marie	St. Clair	East St. Louis
Hodges, Bess Adele	Lee	$\dots Amboy$
Jennings, Carlotta	\dots Menard \dots	Athens
Johnson, Etta Estelle	$\dots Macon \dots$	Decatur
Kessler, Frances Flower	\dots McLean \dots	Bloomington
Knierem, Hattie	\dots Grundy \dots	Morris
McCullough, Edna Alvene	\dots Washington	Irvington
McKeon, Elizabeth	\dots Henry \dots	Kewanee
Meyer, May	\dots Marion \dots	Centralia
Mortimer, Harriet Lavinia	$\dots Morgan \dots$	$\dots Woodson$
Rohrback, Marietta	\dots Ford \dots	Piper City
Sanders, Ethel Winnora	\dots Macon \dots	Long Creek
Thompson, Florence Eleonora	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Weber, Edith	\dots Sangamon \dots	Glenarm
Weir, Lora Agnes	Will	Joliet
Whittemore, Ruth G	Washington	$\dots Nashville$
Williams. Florence Marie	$\dots McLean \dots$	Bloomington
Johnson, Paul Evangel	$\dots Morgan \dots$	Jackson ville
McWherter, Paul Kester	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
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Three-Year Course

Students who have completed two years' work or more, but not three years'.

Names	County	. Postoffice
Cherry, Mrs. Mary Bloomer		Bloomington
Coith, Clara Louise	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
Fry, Nellie Bradford	$\dots Brown \dots$	Mt. Sterling
James, Blanche		
Litchfield, Ola Jane		
Seed, Essie May		
Smith, Sylvia Edna	$\dots De\ Witt \dots \dots$	Midland City
Viox, Eunice		
Black, Raymond Edgar		
Cannon, Clyde Oliver		
Hellyer, Perry Henry	\dots Fulton \dots	Smithfield
Ortman, Elmer John		
Sheffler, William Whitmer		
Stuckey, Leo		
Wills, Frank		
Wynd, Robert Smith		

Postoffice

Name

County

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Blickenstaff, Susanna	$\dots Piatt \dots$	Cerro Gordo
Bookwalter, Grace Mae	\dots $Grundy\dots$	Gardner
Campbell, Nannie	$\dots Morgan \dots$	Jacks on ville
Cartmell, Geraldine	$\dots Macon\dots$	$\dots \dots Decatur$
Chomberlin, Marjorie		
Clement, Pauline	$\dots Christian.$	
Cronin, Cathirene	$\dots Christian.$	Assumption
Draper, Anna		
Ehresman, Mary Elizabeth	$\dots McLean \dots$	
Griggs. Sarah Helen		
Hannon, Grace Josephine	\dots Henry \dots	$\dots \dots Geneseo$
Larison, Carrie Louella		
McGinnis, Frances Veronica	$\dots Kankakee$	
Markland, Eva Lorene	$\dots Logan \dots$	$\dots Armington$
Martin, Maude Mary		
Nevins, Edna May	$\dots Macoup in$	Nilwood
Olivereau, Louise	$\dots (Wyoming)$) Douglas
Perry, Elizabeth		
Smith, Tressa Anna		
Tregellas, Mary	$\dots Fulton \dots$	Astoria
Tucker, Lilly Mabel		v
Wadsworth, Sadie Louise	$\dots Rock\ Islan$	adRock Island
Brittin, Charles Henry	$\dots Sangamon$	
Glaeser, John Henry		
Keith, Norman	$\dots Pike \dots \dots$	
Kimmel, Ralph Raymond	$\dots Lawrence$	\dots Claremont
McKean, Leonard Albert		
Peek, Milton Wesley	Macoupin.	Palmyra
Powers, Ralph		
Ritcher, George Clyde	Madison	····· Troy
Ritcher, Henry Adelbert	$\dots Madison \dots$	Troy

Students who have completed less than one year's work in the three-year course.

Names County P	ostoffice
Batdorf, Irma ElizabethSt. ClairF	reeburg
Baxter, Bessie MarieFultonFulton	Astoria
Blandin, Grace	!apleton
Blattner, Katy May St. ClairF	
Bower, Laura May	-
Brannen, Clara AugustaLaSalle	LaSalle
Breidecker, Mathilda ChristenaSt. Clair	lillstadt
Briesacher, Mathilda JohannaSt. Clair	
Bruce, Laura JosephineFord	
Canady, Myrtle Lee	remont.
Coen, Eleanor	
Collier, Ethel Mae	tonville

Students'
ames, County
and Postoffice

Names	County	Postoffice
Connell, Ellen Laura	Tazemell	Delavan
Cringain, Gertrude Ellen	Chamnaian	
Day, Elizabeth Hazel	Logan	Cornland
Doran, Josie Irene	Peoria	Kickapoo
Dowty, Kathryn Emma	W_{0} od for d	Washburn
Edminster, Nina Lilian	Marshall	Sparland
Elliff, Della Marie	Tazemell	
Esely, Julia May	Woodford	Metamora
Fanson, Carrie	Christian	Assumption
Flink, Ina Blanche		LaSalle
Fuller, Florence Matilda	McLean	Normal
Gaddis, Della Fern	McLean	Carlock
Gaddis, Della Fern	McLean	Bloomington
Gerber, Leah Belle	Tazemell	Tremont
Grommet, Louisa L. E	St Clair	Freeburg
Grove, Zilpha Emily	Woodford	Metamora
Grove, Zilpha Emily Gunn, Reatha Amelia	TaSalle	. Deer Park Glen
Gunn, Reatha Amelia Hickey, Agnes Rourke	Logan	Burtonville
Hickey, Agnes Rourke Hubbart, Mabel Nettie	Do Witt	Farmer City
Johnson, Mary Blanche	Christian	Assumption
Johnson, Mary Blanche		Toluca
Keedy, Mabel Irene	Taggaraie	Loda
Keegan, Margaret	Iroquois	Plainville
Lease, Alice Clare	Auums	Relleville
Ludwig, Edna	Do Witt	Kenney
McElhiney, Nelle Irene	Sangamon	Pawnee
Morrell, Lottie	Diatt	Mansfield
Nash, Jessie Maude	St Clair	Mascoutah
Nash, Jessie Maude Niess, Minnie	St. Cutt	Cornland
Penneman, Nettie Victoria	De Witt	Farmer City
Polk, Mabel	Wannen	Roseville
Pratt, Frances Evelyn	Warren	Medora
Reed, Mamie Elizbeth	Paragai	La Moitle
Risdon, Dolly	Warren	Roseville
Risdon, Dolly	Warren	Roseville
Russell, Luella Sackett, Lulu Ellen	Washington	
Sackett, Lulu Ellen Salzman, Jonnie Phoebe	Washington.	Danvers
Salzman, Jonnie Phoebe Sill, Birdie	MaLean	Normal
Sill, BirdieSkinner, Isla Irene	MoLean	LeRoy
Skinner, Isla Irene Slife, Mary Emretta	I commis	
Slife, Mary EmrettaStout, Jennie Katherine	Cook	Englewood
Stout, Jennie Katherine Webb, Myrtle Bell	Ford	Paxton
Webb, Myrtle Bell	Troguese	Loda
Whorrall, Edna Lora	Cass	Virginia
Williams, Mary Constance Worley, Mary Christine	McLean	Normal
Worley, Mary Christine Yeager, Lena	St. Clair	Freeburg
Yeager, LenaYoung, Lydia Adelaide	Vermilion	Rankin
Young, Lydia AdelaideBrian, Floyd	Lanrence	Sumner
Cantrell, Guy Leslie Carmean, John Henry	Macon	
Carmean, John Henry		

Names	County	Postoffice
Dittman, Rudolph Carl	.Fulton	\dots Canton
Kindig, Rufus Jay	. Woodford	Secor
Mc Grath, Michael Andrew	.Christian	Assumption
Merritt, E. Dickey	.McLean	$\dots Say \hat{b} rook$
Stauter, William Christian	. Woodford	. Washburn
Weber, William, Jr	.St. Clair	$\dots Belleville$

Four-Year Course

Students who have completed three years' work or $\mbox{ more but not }$ four years'.

Names	County	Postoffice
Boyd, Clara	.Sangamon	Illiopolis
Coburn, Mildred Le Anne	.McLean	$\dots McLean$
Martin, Nellie Rebecca	. Tazewell	Green Valley
Orendorff, Lotta	.McLean	. Blooming ton
Trowbridge, Tessie Elizabeth	$. Tazewell \dots \dots$	Green Valley
Barton, William Jennings	. $Pike$	Pleasant Hill
Wiekert, John Valentine	.Logan	$\dots Emden$

Students who have completed two years' work or more but not three years' in the four-year course.

Names	County	Postoffice
Camp, Druzilla	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Bloomington$
Clark, Jessie Ellen		~
Coith, Edna Florence	\dots McLean \dots	Normal
Deane, Georgia Viola		
Gildersleeve, Alice Marie	$\dots McLean \dots$	Hudson
Hiles, Rosa	$\dots Jasper \dots$	Hunt
Kneass, Annie Laurie	\dots McLean \dots	Normal
Marshall, Nellie May		
Stenzel, Gussie Minnie		
Freeland, Harvey	\dots $McLean$ \dots	\dots Bloomington
Jackson, Freeman Wright	\dots Champaign \dots	Ludlow
Kennel, John Jacob	\dots Tazewell \dots	Morton
Stice, Henry Sylvester		
Weldon, John	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Normal
Wilson, Isaac	Sangamon	Auburn

Students who have completed one year's work or more but not two years' in the four-year course.

Names	County	Postoffice
Conyers, Birdie Ann	Cass	Tallula
Crooks, Lucy Belle	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Currie, Grace Margaret	$\dots Livingston \dots$	Dwight
Dearth, Mabel Althea	$\dots Woodford \dots$	Eureka
Dimmitt, Sarah Helen		
Donaldson, Elizabeth Frances	\dots Champaign \dots	Urbana
Fulton, Delia Dalmicha		

Students'
Mames, County
and Postoffice

Names	County	Postoffice
George, Ida Belle	\dots $McLean$ \dots	\dots Bloomington
Gilmartin, Laura Evetta	$\dots McLean \dots$	Saybrook
Kershner, Lide		-
Kingston, Dora Viola	Piatt	Weldon
Kitts, Gertrude Isabelle		
Markland, Harriet	$\dots Logan \dots$	Armington
Martin, Nettie Mae		
Meyer, Clara Kathryne		•
Molesworth, Lulu	· ·	
Murray, Eva Alice		
Oswood, Mabel Cordelia	•	
Phipps, Minnie		
Pond, Clara Louise		
Rathsack, Mary		
Rouse, Helen		
Royse, Esker	and the second s	
Schudel, Emma Evelyn		
Shiner. Mary Edith		
Stevens, Blanche		
Werries, Jette Johanna		
Harrison, Charles,		
Lomibao, Roque		
Marshall, Fred Lewis	, 11 /	<i>u</i> 1
Nicdao, Miguel		
Scott, Winfield		
Stewart, George Raymond		
Varela, Vicente		-
Whisnant, Boyd	` ++ /	J
Trininale, Doya	·····	·····

Students who have completed less than one year's work in the four year course.

Names	County	. Postoffice
Adams, Edna	McLean	$\dots \dots LeRoy$
Barnum, Elsie Mae	$\dots Logan \dots$	Hartsburg
Bateman, Bertha Matilda		_
Bates, Laura Ellen	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Normal$
Bilyeu, Eveline		
Bilyeu, Ruthia		
Blandin, Sabra	Peoria	Mapleton
Boley, Maude	Richland	Calhoun
Bonnell, Hallie Elone	Fayette	Vernon
Bristol Ada Estelle	\dots Peoria \dots	\dots Chillicothe
Carr, Bernice Alberta	\dots Tazewell \dots	\dots Armington
Conyers, Edith	\dots $Cass$ \dots \dots	Tallula
Coogan, Rose Irene	$\dots Logan \dots$	Lincoln
Cunningham, Helen May	\dots $Mason$ \dots	Manito
Davies, Elsie Elizabeth	\dots Peoria \dots	Peoria
Dees, Blanche Violet	$\dots Jefferson \dots$	\dots Waltonville
Dillinger, Ola DeEtte	Macon	Decatur

Names	County	Postoffice
Earhart, Etta Mae	$\dots Mason \dots$	Mason City
Ferree, Olive Juanita	Mason	Forest City
Findley, Alta Evelyn	$\dots Edwards \dots$	West Salem
Findley, Nell Blanche		
Fruit, Effie Elizabeth		
Gaines, Myra Clark		
Genders, Bess Mae		
Groves, Cora Elizabeth		
Groves, Josie		
Haneline, Cora Elizabeth		
Hanna, Edyth		
Hurst, Laurel May		
James, Laura Frances		
Johnson, Ida Luelle		
Jones, Eva May		
Kurtz, Maggie		
McAlister, Ethel Fern		
McKee, Jessie		
McKinney, Mertie Belle		
Martin, Jennie Odette		
Matheny, Marietta	Fayette	Vernon
Mowry, Olive Susan	$\dots Logan \dots \dots$	\dots $Middletown$
Outhouse, Myra	Fayette	Patoka
Phipps, Ethel		
Powell, Grace Amelia		
Pugh, Rebecca Mary		
Reifert, Minnie		
Reynolds, Celia		
Richards, Alta Belle	Richland	Parkersbura
Sheridan, Elizabeth Gertrude	LaSalle	Wenona
Showalter, Lillian	Grundu	Gardner
Smith, Beatrice		
Smitson, Nellie		
Stauffer, Grace Catharine		
Sturges, Lelia Marie	Magan	Amanta
Sweeney, Teressa		
Taylor, Harriet Beatrice	Taranall	Bioomingion
Trigger, Stella Mabel	I azewett	Armington
Wagnan Em Manda	F ora	Loaa
Wagner, Eva Maude		
Walker, Patsey	Mason	Forest City
Walsh, Anne Lucretia	Livingston	Campus
Welch, Bernice Mattie	McLean	
White, Katherine	Tazewell	Washington
Wiemer, Frances Alma	Mason	$\dots \dots Topeka$
Winzeler, Louise	\dots Tazewell \dots	$\cdots Tremont$
Winzeler, Sarah	\dots Tazewell \dots	$\dots \dots Tremont$
Zeller, Rosena Kathryn	Morgan	$\dots A l exander$
Zinn, Hattie Lucy	\dots McLean \dots	\dots Bloomington
Allen, Hiram Jay	McLean	Normal
Atkins, Chester	Lawrence	Sumner
101		

Students'
'virmes, County
'vand Postoffice

Names	County	Postoffice
Bedinger, Joseph Franklin	v	
Bever, Vernon Clifton		
Blackburn, Wilbur West		
Boley, Howard Grover		
Bradley, Orie Marcus		
Bueno, Pablo		
Burk, William		
Cline, Roy Roscoe		
Findley, Delbert Lee		
Galloway, Verdie James		
Hogan, Thomas C		
Hainline, Jesse		
Harrison, Grover Cleveland		
Hershey, Earl Claude		
Jackson, Euris	· ·	
Jones, Elmer		
Keith, Harry Andrew		
Leathers, Clarence		
Linck, Harrison Gottlieb		
Marshall, Frank Joseph		
Merker, Henry John		
Partridge, Harry		
Petty, Alvin French		
Pulliam, Madison James		
Robb, Homer Young	U	
Scott, Christian		
Slunaker, Roy Oscar		
Spencer, Frank		
Sutton, John Wilbourn	v	
Thompson, Roy Adas		
Vogel, Sebastian Louis		
White, Seymour John		
Wiles, Willard Brooks		
Wilkinson, Ellis Augustus		-
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Academic

Names	County	· Postoffice
Craig, Edith Marian	McLean	Normal
Dooley, Doris Mae	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Blooming ton$
Felmley, Mildred	McLean	Normal
Felmley Ruth	McLean	$\dots N$ ormal
Gildersleeve, Annie Lucile		
McCormick, Ella Sudduth	McLean	Normal
Oswood, Nettie Inger	\dots Grundy \dots	
Reeder, Sally Mary	McLean	Normal
Scott, Myrtle		
Smith, Alice Orme	McLean	$\dots Normal$
Smith, Helen Pitner		
Smith, Lucia Lufkin		

Names	County	Postoffice	
Stansbury, Anna	McLean	Normal	
Triplett, Margaret			
Bliss, Emory			
Bliss, Thurman			
Coith, Alvin Theodore			
Colton, James Zearing			
DeMange, Paul Hodge			
Munsell, Jesse Allen		•	
Perry, Myron			
Roderick, Donald Wilmot			
Rowland, Harry Noble	\dots .Champaign \dots	Ludlow	
Sage, Harold Kenneth	\dots McLean \dots	$\dots Normal$	
Post Graduate and Special			
Names	County	Postoffice	
Brazelton, Mrs. Mary Sage	McLean	Normal	
Crewes, Caroline Lucile			
Damon, Jessie Alice			
Favorite, Ida May			
Geltmacher, Clara Blythe			
Gooch, Mrs. Ethel M. K			
Goodi, Mrs. Ether M. K	necrean	Bioomingion	

Muhl, Julia Edna.McLeanBloomingtonReeves, Mary Mabelle.McLeanBloomingtonSchriver, Mary.Rock IslandReynoldsStephen, Welthy.SchuylerRushvilleStitt, Agnes Alberta.LivingstonPontiacStitt, Susie Elizabeth.LivingstonPontiacBroadhead, Charles EdwardMcLeanNormalDole, Arthur LucianKankakeeMantenoDuis, John George.MadisonDorseyJohnston, Thomas WilliamMcLeanNormalJones, William MorrisMcLeanBloomingtonLeaf, HughRichlandOlneyWilson, Chester ArelLivingstonPontiac

Illinois State Norma University Summer School Enrollment

Summer School Enrollment.

Names	County	Postoffice
Adams, Edna	.McLean	$\dots LeRoy$
Adkins, Joyce B		
Adreon, Jennie Belle		
Alexander, Bertha L		
Allen, Ruby Letitia		
Allen, Zola		
Alles, Cecile Annette		
Amidon, Nellie May		
Anderson, Mrs. Ella Goodner	. Peoria	Chillicothe
Anderson, Emma B	Iroquois	Luda
Anderson, Ida May		
Anderson, Lillian		
Anderson, Nellie D		
Arnett, Elizabeth		
Arnett, Gertrude Edna		
Arnold, Grace		
Ary, Pearl Almeda		
Augustine, Myrtle Margaret	McLean	Normal
Auten, Naomi Jane		
Aye, Olive	Iroguois	Craecant City
Ayer, Hallie		
Aylesworth, Edla J		
Babbs, Mary Irene		
Bagby, Olive Lucy		
Bagnell, Mercedes		
Baker, Ethel		
Baker, Grace M		
Baker, Mabel Pearl		
Baker, Mary Elizabeth		
Balthorpe, Elizabeth M		
Bare, Jessie Adalene		
Barnes, Elsie		
Barrett, Agnes,		
Barrett, Alice		
Barrett, Claudia M		
Barrett, Mary		
Bass, Jennie	McLean	Bloomington
Bateman, Bertha Matilda	. McLean	Bell flower
Bateman, Ida Ellen		
Bateman, Mae Elizabeth	McLean	Rellfiower
Bates, Sara Amelia		
Bay, Mrs. Elva		
Beamer, Edith Estelle	Macon	Decatur
Beamer, Nannie Lenore		
Beck, Nira Lydia		
Beckwith, Emma		

Illinois State Norma
University

Names	County	Postoffice
Benscoter, Edna Maude	Mason	Teheran
Bennett, Florence May	(Indiana)	Lafanette
Bennett, Josie	(Kentucky)	Henderson
Berryman, Nettie F	Me Lean	Rloomington
Bertmann, Marie		
Betts, Clara Mae		
Betts, Mary Ethel		
Bickerdike, Nannie Elizabeth		
Bilyeu, Lulu Grace		
Bingham, Bessie		
Blackburn, Eunice Rebecca		
Blackburn, Jennie		
Blackburn Luella		
Blackstone, Annette Yolande		
Blaylock, Caddis Mae		
Blickenstaff, Susanna,		
Blimling, Amy		
Blome, Nora Elizabeth	$\dots (Arizona) \dots$	Tempe
Boggess, Edith Elliot		
Bohnstengel, Clara	Marion	Centralia
Boling, Carrie	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
Bond, Florence Isabella	Jefferson $$	\dots Vermilion
Bontz, Mamie M		
Bookwalter, Grace Mae		
Borer, Virginia M,	Jersey	Kemper
Boring, Edith		
Born, Ella	Piatt	Milmine
Born, Margaret E	Piatt	Milmine
Bostick, Daisy June	Peoria	Peoria
Bottrell, Josie	Shelby	$\ldots Windsor$
Bondman, Cora O	Tazewell	Delavan
Bower, M. Laura	Peoria	$\dots Brim fleld$
Bower, Nellie Margaret	$\dots Richland \dots$	Olney
Bown, Nellie Annella	Macoupin $$	Carlinville
Brand, Sara Hazel	McLean	Normal
Brandon, Eva	Christian	Pana
Bremer, Anna Marie	Ford	Paxton
Breen, Nellie Gertrude	.Livingston	Dwight
Brinkman, Minnie Frederica	Macoupin	Bunker Hill
Bristol, Ada Estelle	Peoria	Chillicothe
Bristol, Lettie	Jefferson	Opdyke
Broadhead, Lemma Cornelia	McLean	Normal
Brock, Adella	. Logan	Atlanta
Broderick, Rosa Florence		
Brokaw, Fanny M		
Brooks, Nell		
Brooks, Zella		
Brost, Edna Grace		
Brown, Nina Lorena		
Brownson, Nellie Irene		
105		

Summer	Names	County	Postoffice
Schoo	Buckley, Jessie	Warren	Roseville
Enrollment	Builta, Mary E		
-	Bullock, Agnes Irene	$\dots \dots Woodford \dots$	Eureka
	Burnett, Cora		
	Burnett, Nellie Agnes		
	Burns, Ethel Clare		
	Burroughs, Mrs. Carrie		
	Burroughs, Maude		
	Burton, Madge		
	Busaytis, Margaret		
	Bushnell, Mary Zerilda		
	Butzow, Bertha Henrietta	*	
	Cadogan, Katherine		
	Caldwell, Katie Guy		
	Camery, Nellie P		
	Camp, Druzilla		
	Campbell, Nellie Agnes		
	Campoell, Neille Agnes		
	Carbaugh, Zelma A		
	Carter, Goldie May		
	Cartmell, Geraldine		
	Cary, Madge		
	Cash, Leah		
	Catton, Pearl Irene		
	Chamberlain, Essie		
	Chamberlain, Grace		
	Chamberlin, Marjorie	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Bloomington$
	Cherry, Mrs. Mary Bloomer		
	Childress, Nora		
	Chisholm, Mildred Lou Vanna		
	Christensen, Mary		
	Christians, Daisy		
	Christy, Ethel		
	Christy, Mary Edith		
	Church, Ida Estelle		
	Churchill, Fannie		
	Clark, Bernice		
	Cleary, Elizabeth Cecelia		
	Cleary, Jennie Margaret		
	Clement, Pauline		
	Cline, Jessie M		
	Clinebell, Cora Lynn		
	Cody, Etta	Livingston	Dwight

Names	County	Postoffice
Connole, Martha Lynn	-	Carrollton
Cook, Clarabelle		
Cook, Mrs Dora Edna		
Cook, Jessie Gordon		
Cooper, Annetta Belle		
Cordon, Margaret M		
Cosgrove, Jennie J		
Coveny, Ida M		
Cowie, Margarette Mitchell		
Cowie, Mary Shaw		
Cox, Edna Pearl		
Cox, Zella Florence		
Cozad, Henrietta L		
Craig, Edith Violet.		
Craig, Mrs. Emma Estelle		
Crain, Nina M		
Crawford, Agnes Amelia		
Cressey, Bertha Elizabeth		
Crockett, Nellie Myrtle		
Crompton, Rose Alice		
Crooks, Lucy Belle Crosby, Marette		
Cross, Hattie Ethel	_	-
Croxen, Mattie M		
Cruse, Gladys Pearl		
Curtis, Bernice L		
Curtis, Irma Lois		
Curtius, Loe Edith		
Cusey, Ilo Ethel		
Damman, Mary Alice		
Darrah, Rose		
Dashiell, Jennie Susan		
Davidson, Gussie Rae		
Davies, Clara Adelle		
Davies, Elsie		
Davies, Viola Amelia		
Davis, Elsa Iola		
Davis Margaret		
Davis, Susie Eddy		
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Day, Emma Elizabeth		
Deane, Georgia Viola		
Dearth, Mabel Althea		
Demling, Jessie May		
Dennis, Laura G		
Denny, Isabel Estelle	Livingston	Peru
Diemer, Hattie Maria		
Dillman, Ella Lena	Fratt	

Summer	
School	
Enrollment	

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Names	County	Postoffice
Dillon, Dora Caroline	Sanaamon	
Dine, Neiva		
Dirks, Margaret Marie		
Dixon, Georgia		
Dobson, Pearl Evelyn	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Bloominaton
Dole, Lillian Dora		
Donohue, Katie Agnes		
Downard, Anna Clay		
Dowty, Carrie		
Drew, Mabel Rosella		
Dryden, Martha Agnes		
Dubson, Laura Ellen		
Duis, Emm Cena		
Duis, Mary Christine		
Dunham, Mrs. Myrtle S		
Dunham, Sue Alice.		
Dunlap, Esther Rosalyn		
Dunn, Elizabeth		
Eckersley, Sadie		
Eckman, Mabel		
Edney, Grace		
Edwards, Alice Luanna		
Eggenberger, Anna		
Ellenberger, Myra Pearl		
Elliff, Stella Agatha		
Emerson, Gertrude		
Emerson, Hettie D		
Engels, Jennie		
English, Besse Emily		
English, Corinne		
English. Mary Louise		
Evans, Ruth	Greene	White Hall
Fagan, Alice		
Fanson, Mary A		
Farrell, Catherine		
Fenton, Ada S		
Ferguson, Edith Mary		
Ferreira, Mary		
Field, Mrs. Cora W		
Fisher, Clara.		
Fitzgerrell, Joy Leora		
Fitzpatrick, Sadie		
Flanagan, Kathryn	Macounin	Reader
Flannigan, Annie		
Fleming, Harriet		
Fletcher, Mabel		
Flint, Edith Anna		
Flynn, Nellie G		
Foley, Cora A		
Foster, Claire Elaine		
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Names	County	Postoffice
Fox, Louise	Adams	Quincy
Freidinger, Stella Mathilda		
Froyd, Esther Malinda		
Fruit, Effie Elizabeth		
Fry, Nellie Bradford		
Fuller, Florence Matilda		
Gallagher, Julia		
Gallagher, Stella Fayette		
Gannon, Isabel		
Gannon, Mary E		•
Garner, Georgia		
Garrett, Marjorie Etherington		
Geiger, Minnie Josephine		
Gentry, Myrtle Grace		
Gerard, Birdie		
Gibeaut, Mae		
Giebelhausen, Mary A		
Gillmore Emma Belle		
Gingerich, Katherine		
Gleason, Lottie Alice		
Glessing, Barbara Frances		
Glessing, Dorothea May		
Goldtrap, Ethel Arbarenia		
Goodrich, Elizabeth		
Gould, Mary Cecilia		
Graham, Edith S		
Graves, Flossie Delia		
Gray, Anna		
Gregory, Mary C,		
Griffith, Addye		
Griffiths, Irene May		
Griggs, Adah Hamilton		
Griggs, Eleanor Hixon		
Griggs, Glen		
Gross, Lena		
Groves, Margaret Sadie	Macoupin	.Bunker Hill
Grundy, Eleanor		
Gulshen, Mamie		
Guttery, Louise		
Habecker, Ida Mae		
Haggard, Anna Lora	.De Witt	.Farmer City
Hahn, Ada		
Hall, Clara E	.Piatt	\dots Bement
Hall, Eva B	$.McLean \dots$. Blooming ton
Hall, Maude	.Clark	Darwin
Hallgren, Phoebe E	.Henry	$\dots Cambridge$
Hamilton, Cordie M	.Lee	$\dots Dixon$
Hancock, Florence		
Haney, Ruth Mildred	.McLean	\dots Normal
	.McLean	\dots Normal

 $Summer \ School \ School \ Enrollment$

Names	County	Postoffice
Hannon, Grace Josephine	Henry	Geneseo
Hansel, Hattie	Grundy	Minooka
Hansen, Anna Marie	Kankakee	Momence
Hanson, Sarah Harriet		
Harbert, Hazel G		
Harper, Ethel		
Harper, Ora G		
Harrison, Mae Esther		
Hart, Edith		
Hausser, Frances E		
Hawbaker, Anne Maye	Piatt	Mansfield
Hawk, Perciena		
Hawks, Mary Ann		
Hayes, Mona Ely		
Hazeman, Mary		
Healy, Elizabeth	Logan $$	$\dots Lincoln$
Heath, Ora May	Piatt	. White Heath
Heaton, Ruth Wandburr		
Hederick, Eva Mae		
Heiple, Mary Florence		
Herm, Bertha		
Hermon, Georgia E		
Herr, Pearl M	•	
Hertlein, Emelia Eleanor		
Hervey, Imah Cynthia		
Hessling, Charlotte		
Hickey, Julia E	Fond	I Timeeville
Hickey, Julia E	F 0TU	
Hickey, Mary Genevieve		
Hickman, Clarice		
Higgins, Nellie Veleah		
Highfill, Inez Feltz		
Hight, Eva Lena		
Hileman. Eva Jane		
Hines, Grace Irene		
Hoag, Gertrude		
Hobbie, M. Ethel		
Hodges, Bess Adele		
Hofmeister, Lydia Edna	.Adams	Liberty
Holaday, Lizzie	. Vermilion V	ermilion Grove
Holbrook, Jessie	.Montgomery	Litchfield
Holforty, Ella Frances		
Hollibaugh, Sarah Ethel		
Honnold, Dora Lena		o
Hook, Susie Sophia		
Hoose, Hazel		
Hoover, Myra		
Houck, Irene Luella	. Macon	Decatur
Houser, Ella Reeves		
Houtrouw, Lena Theodora		
Howell, Ethel English	McLean	Rloomington
Howell, Ethel Edglish	. mcDewn	. Doonwayou

Names	County	Postoffice
Hoye, Lizzie	Grundy	S. Wilmington
Hufeld, Margaret	•	•
Hughes, Emma E		
Humphrey, Grace		
Humphrey, Irene		
Humphrey, Madge T		
Hungate, Julia		
Hungerford, Lora Roberts		
Hunter, Mrs. Eda	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Normal
Hunter, Mary E		
Hunting, Olive		
Hurless, Myrtle Anna		
Hyde, Isabelle		
Ireland, Mary E		
Ireland, Nellie Blanche		
Irving, Julia Esther		
Iwig, Alma Schweizer		
Jacobson, Clara Sophia		
Jacquin, Theresa		
Jacquin, Velda Velena	Tazewell	Washington
Jencks, Nettie Grace		
Jennings, Carlotta		
Johnson, Eugenia		
Johnson, H. Ella		
Johnson, Julia	Macon	Decatur
Johnson, Julia Ruth	\dots Fayette \dots	Farina
Johnson, Linda		
Johnson, Edna May	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Normal
Johnson, Jennie		
Jones, Annie Merrill	\dots $Macoupin \dots$	\dots Virden
Jones, Edna Charlotte	\dots Marion \dots	Centralia
Jones, Mrs. Ida	\dots Christian \dots	$\dots Morrison ville$
Jones, Lucy Merriman	$\dots Douglas \dots$	Tuscola
Jones, Susie Evelyn	Woodford	Secor
Kalkbrennrer, Tillie	\dots Marion \dots	Centralia
Kearney, Mary Josephine		
Keepers, Inez		
Kelagher, Catherine Esther	\dots Livingston \dots	$\dots \dots Dwight$
Kelley, Maymie Ellen		
Kelley, Rosie Anna		
Kellner, Mary Elizabeth		
Kendall, Maude May		
Kent, Mary Emma		
Kenyon, Mariam McPhee	\dots Morgan \dots	Chapin
Kershaw, Ruby Lavina	\dots Piatt \dots	$\dots \dots Cisco$
Kershner, Grace Katharine	McLean	Normal
Kershner, Lide		
Kief, Della May		
Kiernan, Mary	Will	Joliet

Summer School Enrollment

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Names	County	Postoffice
King, Della	Sangamon	Rochester
King, Edith Lurene		
Kinsey, Clara Nora		
Kirchner, Mabel Clara	McLean	Normal
Kirk, Elizabeth		
Kirk, Josephine	Macon	Decatus
Kiser, Laura		
Kleinau, Emma Adele		
Kline, Ida May		
Kortkamp, Henrietta		
Knupp, Anna Margaret		
Koss, Katheline Anna		
Kreider, Daisy Belle		
Kreider, Stella M		
Krieger, Augustaay M		
Krigbaum, Helen C		
Kurtz, Lillian Catharine		
Lapp, Ruth Elizabeth		
Larson, Martha S	Grundy	Morris
Laubenheim, Livonia Lena	. Jefferson $$	\dots BelleRive
Lease, Alice Clare	.Adams	\dots Plainville
Le Grand, Martha Lucinda	St. Clair	Freeburg
Le Grand, Maude Elizabeth	St. Clair	Freeburg
Leonard, Myrtle		
Lesh, Florence Ellen		
Lewis, Cleona		
Lewis, Ella Sara		
Lewis, Mallie Florence		
Liesner, Clara Caroline		
Lightall, Laura		
Ling, Irene		
Liston, Zelma A		
Lovell, Alice E		
Ludwig, Deborah Margery		
Lumsden, Elizabeth Jamima		
Lutton, Esther Ellen		
Lydigsen, Minnie		
Lynch, Fern M		
Lynch, Nellie C		
Lynn, Maude Adelle	Mason	Teneran
Lyons, Maggie J	wooajora	ElPaso
McAdams, Lula Harriet		
McAdams, Myrtle Mae		
McAlister, Ethel Ferm		
McBride, Edna Pearl		
McBride, Margaret	Will	Joliet
McCabe, Julia A	\dots Grundy \dots	Verona
McCabe, Mary Catherine		
McCauley, Rose Aurilla		
McCay, Alma Orah	$\dots (Missouri) \dots \dots$	\dots Bismarck
112		

Students who have completed one year's work but not two years' in Illinois the three-year course.

Name	County	Postoffice
Blickenstaff, Susanna	Piatt	Cerro Gordo
Bookwalter, Grace Mae		
Campbell, Nannie		
Cartmell, Geraldine	•	
Chomberlin, Marjorie		
Clement, Pauline	$\dots Christian \dots$	$\dots \dots P$ ana
Cronin, Cathirene	$\dots Christian \dots$	Assumption
Draper, Anna		-
Ehresman, Mary Elizabeth	\dots McLean \dots	Normal
Griggs, Sarah Helen	McLean	Normal
Hannon, Grace Josephine		
Larison, Carrie Louella		
McGinnis, Frances Veronica	$\dots Kankakee \dots$	
Markland, Eva Lorene	$\dots Logan \dots$	$\dots Armington$
Martin, Maude Mary	$\dots Tazewell \dots$	Green Valley
Nevins, Edna May	$\dots Macoupin \dots$	Nilwood
Olivereau, Louise	$\dots (Wyoming)\dots$	Douglas
Perry, Elizabeth	Ford	Melvin
Smith, Tressa Anna	$\dots DeWttt\dots\dots$	Midland City
Tregellas, Mary	$\dots Fulton \dots \dots$	Astoria
Tucker, Lilly Mabel	$\dots Knox\dots\dots$	Williamsfield
Wadsworth, Sadie Louise	$\dots Rock\ Island\dots$	Rock Island
Brittin, Charles Henry	$\dots Sangamon \dots$	Cantrall
Glaeser, John Henry	$\dots Adams \dots$	$\dots \dots Columbus$
Keith, Norman	$\dots Pike \dots \dots$	Perry
Kimmel, Ralph Raymond	Lawrence	\dots Claremont
McKean, Leonard Albert	$\dots Morgan \dots \dots$	$\dots Woodson$
Peek, Milton Wesley	Macoupin	$\dots Palmyra$
Powers, Ralph		
Ritcher, George Clyde		
Ritcher, Henry Adelbert	Madison $$	Troy

Students who have completed less than one year's work in the threeyear course.

Names	County	Postoffice
Batdorf, Irma Elizabeth	St. Clair	$\dots Freeburg$
Baxter, Bessie Marie	Fulton	Astoria
Blandin, Grace	Peoria	Mapleton
Blattner, Katy May	St. Clair	Freeburg
Bower, Laura May	.Peoria	Brim field
Brannen, Clara Augusta	LaSalle	LaSalle
Breidecker, Mathilda Christena	St. Clair	Millstadt
Briesacher, Mathilda Johanna	St. Clair	\dots Millstadt
Bruce, Laura Josephine	$\dots Ford \dots \dots$	Paxton
Canady, Myrtle Lee	Tazewell	\dots Tremont
Coen, Eleanor	McLean	Normal
Collier, Ethel Mae	Peoria	Barton ville

Students'
mes, County
ind Postoffice

Names	County	Postoffice
Connell, Ellen Laura	Tazewell	Delavan
Cringain, Gertrude Ellen		
Day, Elizabeth Hazel	Logan	Cornland
Doran, Josie Irene	Peoria	
Dowty, Kathryn Emma		
Edminster, Nina Lilian	Marshall	Snarland
Elliff, Della Marie	Tazemell	Minier Minier
Esely, Julia May	Woodford	Metamora
Fanson, Carrie	Christian -	Assumption
Flink, Ina Blanche		
Fuller, Florence Matilda		
Gaddis, Della Fern		
George, Ocie Anna	McLean	Rlaaminatan
Gerber, Leah Belle		
Grommet, Louisa L. E		
Grove, Zilpha Emily		
Gunn, Reatha Amelia		
Hickey, Agnes Rourke		
Hubbart, Mabel Nettie		
Johnson, Mary Blanche		
Keedy, Mabel Irene		
Keegan, Margaret		
Lease, Alice Clare		
Ludwig, Edna		
McElhiney, Nelle Irene		
Morrell, Lottie		
Nash, Jessie Maude		
Niess, Minnie Penneman, Nettie Victoria		
Polk, Mabel		
Pratt, Frances Evelyn		
Reed, Mamie Elizbeth		
Risdon, Dolly		
Russell, Luella		
Sackett, Lulu Ellen		
Salzman, Jonnie Phoebe		
Sill, Birdie		
Skinner, Isla Irene		
Slife, Mary Emretta		
Stout, Jennie Katherine		
Webb, Myrtle Bell		
Whorrall, Edna Lora		
Williams, Mary Constance	Cass:	virginia
Worley, Mary Christine	McLean	Normat
Yeager, Lena		
Young, Lydia Adelaide		
Brian, Floyd		
Cantrell, Guy Leslie		
Carmean, John Henry		
98		

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p	University

Names	County	Postoffice
Dittman, Rudolph Carl	$\dots Fulton \dots \dots$	Canton
Kindig, Rufus Jay	$\dots Woodford \dots$	Secor
Mc Grath, Michael Andrew	Christian	$\dots Assumption$
Merritt, E. Dickey	McLean	Saybrook
Stauter, William Christian	$\dots Woodford\dots$	Washburn
Weber, William, Jr	St. Clair	Belleville

Four-Year Course

Students who have completed three years' work or $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) +\left$

Names	County	Postoffice
Boyd, Clara	Sangamon	Illiopolis
Coburn, Mildred Le Anne	McLean	$\dots McLean$
Martin, Nellie Rebecca	Tazewell	Green Valley
Orendorff, Lotta	McLean	$\dots Blooming ton$
Trowbridge, Tessie Elizabeth	Tazewell	Green Valley
Barton, William Jennings	Pike	Pleasant Hill
Wiekert, John Valentine	Logan	$\dots \dots Emden$

Students who have completed two years' work or more but not three years' in the four-year course.

Names	County	Postoffice
Camp, Druzilla	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Clark, Jessie Ellen	$\dots Ford \dots$	Clarence
Coith, Edna Florence	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Normal$
Deane, Georgia Viola	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Gildersleeve, Alice Marie	$\dots McLean \dots$	Hudson
Hiles, Rosa	Jasper	Hunt
Kneass, Annie Laurie	\dots $McLean$ \dots	$\dots Normal$
Marshall, Nellie May		
Stenzel, Gussie Minnie	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Freeland, Harvey	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Jackson, Freeman Wright	\dots Champaign \dots	Ludlow
Kennel, John Jacob	1 0	
Stice, Henry Sylvester		
Weldon, John		· ·
Wilson, Isaac		

Students who have completed one year's work or more but not two years' in the four-year course.

Names	County	Postoffice
Conyers, Birdie Ann	Cass	Tallula
Crooks, Lucy Belle	McLean	$\dots Bloomington$
Currie, Grace Margaret	\dots Livingston \dots	$\dots \dots Dwight$
Dearth, Mabel Althea		
Dimmitt, Sarah Helen	Pike	Griggsville
Donaldson, Elizabeth Frances	\dots Champaign \dots	Urbana
Fulton, Delia Dalmicha	Douglas	Camargo

Students'
Vames, County
and Postoffice

Names	County	Postoffice
George, Ida Belle	\dots $McLean$ \dots	\dots Bloomington
Gilmartin, Laura Evetta		
Kershner, Lide		
Kingston, Dora Viola		
Kitts, Gertrude Isabelle		
Markland, Harriet	$\dots Logan \dots$	Armington
Martin, Nettie Mae	\dots Menard \dots	Fancy Prairie
Meyer, Clara Kathryne		
Molesworth, Lulu	$\dots McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
Murray, Eva Alice	\dots Iroquois \dots	Cissna Park
Oswood, Mabel Cordelia	\dots Grundy \dots	Morris
Phipps, Minnie	\dots Woodford \dots	Secor
Pond, Clara Louise	\dots Menard \dots	Greenview
Rathsack, Mary	\dots . $Menard$. \dots	Greenview
Rouse, Helen	Peoria	Glasford
Royse, Esker	$\dots Piatt \dots$	Cisco
Schudel, Emma Evelyn	$\dots Macon \dots$	
Shiner. Mary Edith	\dots $McLean$ \dots	$\dots Hudson$
Stevens, Blanche	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Hudson$
Werries, Jette Johanna	\dots Morgan \dots	Bluffs
Harrison, Charles,	\dots Fulton \dots	$\dots \dots Cuba$
Lomibao, Roque	\dots (Philippines).	Dagupan
Marshall, Fred Lewis	$\dots McLean \dots$	Normal
Nicdao, Miguel	\dots (Philippines).	San Fernando
Scott, Winfield	$\dots Pope \dots$	Allens Spring
Stewart, George Raymond	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Randolph$
Varela, Vicente	$\dots (Philippines) \dots$	Bago
Whisnant, Boyd	\dots Marion \dots	\dots Kinmundy

Students who have completed less than one year's work in the four year course.

Names	County	Postoffice
Adams, Edna	McLean	LeRoy
Barnum, Elsie Mae	$\dots Logan \dots$	$\dots Hartsburg$
Bateman, Bertha Matilda	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Bellflower
Bates, Laura Ellen	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Normal
Bilyeu, Eveline		
Bilyeu, Ruthia		
Blandin, Sabra		
Boley, Maude		
Bonnell, Hallie Elone	Fayette	Vernon
Bristol Ada Estelle		
Carr, Bernice Alberta	\dots $Tazewell \dots$	$\dots Armington$
Conyers, Edith		Tallula
Coogan, Rose Irene		
Cunningham, Helen May	\dots Mason \dots	Manito
Davies, Elsie Elizabeth	\dots Peoria \dots	Peoria
Dees, Blanche Violet		
Dillinger, Ola DeEtte	Macon	Decatur

Names	County	Postoffice
Earhart, Etta Mae	\dots Mason \dots	Mason City
Ferree, Olive Juanita	\dots Mason \dots	Forest City
Findley, Alta Evelyn		
Findley, Nell Blanche		
Fruit, Effie Elizabeth		
Gaines, Myra Clark	\dots Champaign \dots	$\dots Champaign$
Genders, Bess Mae		
Groves, Cora Elizabeth	$\dots McLean \dots$	$\dots Normal$
Groves, Josie	McLean	$\dots Normal$
Haneline, Cora Elizabeth		
Hanna, Edyth		
Hurst, Laurel May		
James, Laura Frances		
Johnson, Ida Luelle		
Jones, Eva May		
Kurtz, Maggie		
McAlister, Ethel Fern		
McKee, Jessie		
McKinney, Mertie Belle		
Martin, Jennie Odette		
Matheny, Marietta	Fayette	Vernon
Mowry, Olive Susan		
Outhouse, Myra		
Phipps, Ethel		
Powell, Grace Amelia		
Pugh, Rebecca Mary		
Reifert, Minnie		
Reynolds, Celia		
Richards, Alta Belle		
Sheridan, Elizabeth Gertrude		
Showalter, Lillian		
Smith, Beatrice		
Smitson, Nellie		
Stauffer, Grace Catharine		
Sturges, Lelia Marie		
Sweeney, Teressa		
Taylor, Harriet Beatrice		
Trigger, Stella Mabel	\dots Ford \dots	$\dots Loda$
Wagner, Eva Maude	\dots Tazewell \dots	\dots Washington
Walker, Patsey	\dots Mason \dots	Forest City
Walsh, Anne Lucretia	\dots Livingston \dots	$\dots \dots Campus$
Welch, Bernice Mattie	McLean	$\dots \dots Downs$
White, Katherine	\dots Tazewell \dots	\dots Washington
Wiemer, Frances Alma	Mason	$\dots Topeka$
Winzeler, Louise	Tazewell	$\cdots Tremont$
Winzeler, Sarah	Tazewell	$\dots \dots Tremont$
Zollon Docone Kathara	Monagan	47 7

Illinois State Normal University

 Zeller, Rosena Kathryn
 Morgan
 Alexander

 Zinn, Hattie Lucy
 McLean
 Bloomington

 Allen, Hiram Jay
 McLean
 Normal

Students'
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Names	County	Postoffice
Bedinger, Joseph Franklin	McLean	Normal
Bever, Vernon Clifton		
Blackburn, Wilbur West		
Boley, Howard Grover		
Bradley, Orie Marcus		
Bueno, Pablo		
Burk, William		
Cline, Roy Roscoe		
Findley, Delbert Lee		
Galloway, Verdie James		
Hogan, Thomas C		
Hainline, Jesse		
Harrison, Grover Cleveland		
Hershey, Earl Claude		
Jackson, Euris		
Jones, Élmer		
Keith, Harry Andrew	•	
Leathers, Clarence		
Linck, Harrison Gottlieb		
Marshall, Frank Joseph		
Merker, Henry John		
Partridge, Harry		
Petty, Alvin French		
Pulliam, Madison James	Sangamon	Glenarm
Robb, Homer Young		
Scott, Christian	$\dots Livingston \dots$	$\dots Dwight$
Slunaker, Roy Oscar		
Spencer, Frank		
Sutton, John Wilbourn		
Thompson, Roy Adas		
Vogel, Sebastian Louis	Woodford	Benson
White, Seymour John	· ·	
Wiles, Willard Brooks	Peoria	Speer
Wilkinson, Ellis Augustus	Marion	\dots Kinmundy
A d		
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Academic

Names	County	Postoffice
Craig, Edith Marian	McLean	Normal
Dooley, Doris Mae		
Felmley, Mildred	McLean	Normal
Felmley Ruth	McLean	$\dots Normal$
Gildersleeve, Annie Lucile		
McCormick, Ella Sudduth	McLean	Normal
Oswood, Nettie Inger	Grundy	Morris
Reeder, Sally Mary		
Scott, Myrtle	DeWitt	Wapella
Smith, Alice Orme		
Smith, Helen Pitner	\dots $McLean$ \dots	Normal
Smith, Lucia Lufkin		

Names	County	Postoffice	Illinois
Stansbury, Anna	McLean	$\dots Normal$	State Normana
Triplett, Margaret	Pike	Perry	University
Bliss, Emory	McLean	. Towanda	
Bliss, Thurman			
Coith, Alvin Theodore			
Colton, James Zearing			
DeMange, Paul Hodge			
Munsell, Jesse Allen			
Perry, Myron			
Roderick, Donald Wilmot			
Rowland, Harry Noble			
Sage, Harold Kenneth	* "		
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Post Graduate and	a special		
Names	County	Postoffice	
Brazelton, Mrs. Mary Sage	McLean	$\dots Normal$	
Crewes, Caroline Lucile	McLean	$\dots Normal$	
Damon, Jessie Alice			
Favorite, Ida May	$\dots (Indiana) \dots \dots I$	<i>Huntington</i>	
Geltmacher, Clara Blythe	McLeanB	loomington	
Gooch, Mrs. Ethel M. K	McLeanB	loomington	
Muhl, Julia Edna	McLeanB	loomington	
Reeves, Mary Mabelle			
Schriver, Mary	Rock Island	. Reynolds	- 1
Stephen, Welthy	Schuyler	.Rushville	
Stitt, Agnes Alberta	.Livingston	$\dots Pontiac$	
Stitt, Susie Elizabeth	Livingston	$\dots Pontiac$	
Broadhead, Charles Edward			
Dole, Arthur Lucian	Kankakee	Manteno	
Duis, John George			9
Johnston, Thomas William			0
Jones, William Morris			
Leaf, Hugh			
Tarila and Characters Assal			76

Wilson, Chester ArelLivingstonPontiac

Summer School Lam Enrollment u an

Summer School Enrollment.

Names	County	Postoffice
Adams, Edna		
Adkins, Joyce B		
Adreon, Jennie Belle		
Alexander, Bertha L		
Allen, Ruby Letitia		
Allen, Zola		
Alles, Cecile Annette		
Amidon, Nellie May		
Anderson, Mrs. Ella Goodner		
Anderson, Emma B		
Anderson, Ida May		
Anderson, Lillian		
Anderson, Nellie D		
Arnett, Elizabeth		
Arnett, Gertrude Edna		
Arnold, Grace		
Ary, Pearl Almeda		
Augustine, Myrtle Margaret		
Auten, Naomi Jane		
Aye, Olive		
Ayer, Hallie		
Babbs, Mary Irene		
Bagby, Olive Lucy		
Bagnell, Mercedes		
Baker, Ethel		
Baker, Grace M		
Baker, Mabel Pearl		
Baker, Mary Elizabeth		
Balthorpe, Elizabeth M		
Bare, Jessie Adalene		
Barnes, Elsie		
Barrett, Agnes,		
Barrett, Alice	$\dots Fulton \dots$	\dots Lewistown
Barrett, Claudia M	Peoria	\dots Princeville
Barrett, Mary	\dots Fulton \dots	Lewistown
Bass, Jennie	McLean	\dots Bloomington
Bateman, Bertha Matilda		
Bateman, Ida Ellen	Peoria	Glasford
Bateman, Mae Elizabeth	McLean	Bellfiower
Bates, Sara Amelia	\dots Macoupin \dots	Chesterfleld
Bay, Mrs. Elva	$\dots DeWitt \dots \dots$	Parnell
Beamer, Edith Estelle	Macon	Decatur
Beamer, Nannie Lenore		
Beck, Nira Lydia		
Beckwith, Emma	Adams	Quincy

Names	County	Postoffice
Benscoter, Edna Maude	v	••
Bennett, Florence May		
Bennett, Josie		
Berryman, Nettie F.		
Bertmann, Marie		
Betts, Clara Mae		
Betts, Mary Ethel		
Bickerdike, Nannie Elizabeth		
Bilyeu, Lulu Grace		
Bingham, Bessie		
Blackburn, Eunice Rebecca		
Blackburn, Jennie		
Blackburn Luella		
Blackstone, Annette Yolande		
Blaylock, Caddis Mae		
Blickenstaff, Susanna,		
Blimling, Amy		
Blome, Nora Elizabeth		
Boggess, Edith Elliot		
Bohnstengel, Clara		
Boling, Carrie		
Bond, Florence Isabella		
Bontz, Mamie M	Peoria	$\dots Edwards$
Bookwalter, Grace Mae	Grundy	\dots Gardner
Borer, Virginia M,	Jersey	\dots Kemper
Boring, Edith	.Mason	\dots Havana
Born, Ella	Piatt	\dots Milmine
Born, Margaret E	Piatt	\dots Milmine
Bostick, Daisy June	.Peoria	Peoria
Bottrell, Josie		
Bondman, Cora O		
Bower, M. Laura		
Bower, Nellie Margaret		
Bown, Nellie Annella		
Brand, Sara Hazel		
Brandon, Eva		
Bremer, Anna Marie		
Breen, Nellie Gertrude		
Brinkman, Minnie Frederica		
Bristol, Ada Estelle		
Bristol, Lettie.		
Broadhead, Lemma Cornelia		
Brock, Adella	Tagan	Atlanta
Broderick, Rosa Florence		
Prokaw Fanny M	Montgom my	verona
Brooks, Noll	Digtt	Lucnneta
Brooks, Nell	$F^{tatt} \dots \dots \dots$	Atwood
Brooks, Zella	Nankakee	St. Anne
Brost, Edna Grace		
Brown, Nina Lorena	Mason	Havana
Brownson, Nellie Irene	Livingston	\ldots $Fairbury$

Illinois State Norma University

	Summer
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Names	Country	Postoffice
	County	
Buckley, Jessie		
Builta, Mary E		
Bullock, Agnes Irene		
Burnett, Cora		
Burnett, Nellie Agnes		-
Burns, Ethel Clare		
Burroughs, Mrs. Carrie		
Burroughs, Maude		
Burton, Madge		
Busaytis, Margaret		
Bushnell, Mary Zerilda		
Butzow, Bertha Henrietta	•	
Cadogan, Katherine		
Caldwell, Katie Guy		
Camery, Nellie P		
Camp, Druzilla		
Campbell, Ida May		
Campbell, Nellie Agnes		
Cannon, Florence		
Carbaugh, Zelma A		
Carter, Goldie May		
Cartmell, Geraldine		
Cary, Madge		
Cash, Leah		
Catton, Pearl Irene		
Chamberlain, Essie		
Chamberlain, Grace		
Chamberlin, Marjorie		
Cherry, Mrs. Mary Bloomer		
Chickeles Mildred Lee Weene		
Chisholm, Mildred Lou Vanna Christensen, Mary		
Christians, Daisy		
Christy, Ethel		
Church, Ida Estelle		
Churchill, Fannie	Sangamon	Camallton
Cleary, Elizabeth Cecelia.		
Cleary, Jennie Margaret Clement, Pauline		
Cline, Jessie M		
Clinebell, Cora Lynn		
Cody, Etta		
Coggins, Nellie		
Cohn, Reta		
Coith, Clara Louise		
Colvin, Maud Evangeline		
Connett, Maude M		

Names	County	Postoffice
Connole, Martha Lynn	.Greene	Carrollton
Cook, Clarabelle	Piatt	$\dots Atwood$
Cook, Mrs Dora Edna	McLean	Bloomington
Cook, Jessie Gordon		
Cooper, Annetta Belle		
Cordon, Margaret M		
Cosgrove, Jennie J		
Coveny, Ida M		
Cowie, Margarette Mitchell		
Cowie, Mary Shaw		
Cox, Edna Pearl		
Cox, Zella Florence		
Cozad, Henrietta L		
Craig, Edith Violet.		
Craig, Mrs. Emma Estelle		
Crain, Nina M		
Crawford, Agnes Amelia		
Cressey, Bertha Elizabeth		
Crockett, Nellie Myrtle		
Crompton, Rose Alice		
Crooks, Lucy Belle		
Crosby, Marette.		
Cross, Hattie Ethel		
Croxen, Mattie M		
Cruse, Gladys Pearl		
Curtin, Julia		
Curtis, Bernice L		
Curtis, Irma Lois		
Curtius, Loe Edith		
Cusey, Ilo Ethel		
Damman, Mary Alice		
Darrah, Rose		
Dashiell, Jennie Susan		
Davidson, Gussie Rae		
Davies, Clara Adelle		
Davies, Elsie		
Davies, Viola Amelia		
Davis, Elsa Iola		
Davis, Gertrude Viola		
Davis Margaret		
Davis, Susie Eddy		
Dawson, Eva Martha		
Day, Emma Elizabeth		
Deane, Georgia Viola		
Dearth, Mabel Althea		
Demling, Jessie May		
Dennis, Laura G		
Denny, Isabel Estelle	La Salle	$\dots \dots Peru$
Diemer, Hattie Maria		
Dillman, Ella Lena	Piatt	Mansfield

Si	ımmer	Names	County	Postoffice
SE, 1	School	Dillon, Dora Caroline	Sanaamon .	Rochester
a Enro	ollment	Dine, Neiva		
at c		Dirks, Margaret Marie		
		Dixon, Georgia		
		Dobson, Pearl Evelyn		
		Dole, Lillian Dora		
		Donohue, Katie Agnes		
		Downard, Anna Clay		
		Dowty, Carrie		
		Drew, Mabel Rosella		
		Dryden, Martha Agnes		
		Dubson, Laura Ellen		
		Duis, Emm Cena		
0.				
		Duis, Mary Christine		
		Dunham, Mrs. Myrtle S		
0		Dunham, Sue Alice.		
		Dunlap, Esther Rosalyn		
		Dunn, Elizabeth		
		Eckersley, Sadie		
		Eckman, Mabel		
		Edney, Grace		
		Edwards, Alice Luanna		
		Eggenberger, Anna	Livingston .	Odell
		Ellenberger, Myra Pearl		
		Elliff, Stella Agatha		
		Emerson, Gertrude		
		Emerson, Hettie D		
		Engels, Jennie		
		English, Besse Emily		
		English, Corinne		
		English. Mary Louise		
		Evans, Ruth		
		Fagan, Alice		
		Fanson, Mary A	$McLean \dots$	\dots Bloomington
		Farrell, Catherine	$Grundy \dots$	Kinsman
		Fenton, Ada S		
		Ferguson, Edith Mary	Livingston .	Fairbury
		Ferreira, Mary	$Morgan \dots$	Jacksonville
		Field, Mrs. Cora W	$De Witt \dots$	$\dots \dots DeWitt$
		Fisher, Clara	$Tazewell \dots$	East Peoria
		Fitzgerrell, Joy Leora	$McLean \dots$	Normal
		Fitzpatrick, Sadie	Macon	Decatur
		Flanagan, Kathryn	Macoupin	Reader
		Flannigan, Annie		
		Fleming, Harriet		
		Fletcher, Mabel		
		Flint, Edith Anna		
		Flynn, Nellie G		
		Foley, Cora A		
		Foster, Claire Elaine		~ ~

Names	County	Postoffice
Fox, Louise	Adams	Quincy
Freidinger, Stella Mathilda	. Tazewell	Allentown
Froyd, Esther Malinda		
Fruit, Effie Elizabeth		
Fry, Nellie Bradford		
Fuller, Florence Matilda		
Gallagher, Julia		
Gallagher, Stella Fayette		
Gannon, Isabel		
Gannon, Mary E		
Garner, Georgia		
Garrett, Marjorie Etherington		
Geiger, Minnie Josephine		
Gentry, Myrtle Grace		
Gerard, Birdie		
Gibeaut, Mae		
Giebelhausen, Mary A		
Gillmore Emma Belle		
Gingerich, Katherine		
Gleason, Lottie Alice		
Glessing, Barbara Frances		
Glessing, Dorothea May		
Goldtrap, Ethel Arbarenia		
Goodrich, Elizabeth		
Gould, Mary Cecilia		
Graham, Edith S		
Graves, Flossie Delia.		
Gray, Anna		
Gregory, Mary C,		
Griffith, Addye		
Griffiths, Irene May		
Griggs, Adah Hamilton		
Griggs, Eleanor Hixon		
Griggs, Glen		
Gross, Lena		
Groves, Margaret Sadie		
Grundy, Eleanor		
Gulshen, Mamie		
Guttery, Louise		
Habecker, Ida Mae		
Haggard, Anna Lora	De Witt	Farmer City
Hahn, Ada	Livingston	$\dots Dwight$
Hall, Clara E		
Hall, Eva B.	McLean	$\ldots Blooming ton$
Hall, Maude	\dots Clark \dots	Darwin
Hallgren, Phoebe E	Henry	\dots Cambridge
Hamilton Condia M	1	7).

Illinois State Norma University

Hamilton, Cordie M. Lee Dixon
Hancock, Florence Piatt Bement
Haney, Ruth Mildred McLean Normal

Summer School Enrollment

Names	County	Postoffice
Hannon, Grace Josephine	Henry	Geneseo
Hansel, Hattie		
Hansen, Anna Marie		
Hanson, Sarah Harriet		
Harbert, Hazel G	Vermilion	Homeston
Harper, Ethel		
Harper, Ora G		
Harrison, Mae Esther		
Hart, Edith		
Hausser, Frances E		
Hawbaker, Anne Maye		
Hawk, Perciena	Santt	Mansjiela Mannitt
Hawks, Mary Ann		
Hayes, Mona Ely		
Hazeman, Mary		
Healy, Elizabeth		
Heath, Ora May		
Heaton, Ruth Wandburr		
Hederick, Eva Mae		
Heiple, Mary Florence		
Herm, Bertha		
Hermon, Georgia E		
Herr, Pearl M		
Hertlein, Emelia Eleanor		
Hervey, Imah Cynthia		
Hessling, Charlotte	$\dots Peoria \dots \dots$	$\dots Princeville$
Hickey, Julia E	$\dots Ford \dots$	Roberts
Hickey, Mary Genevieve	Ford	Roberts
Hickman, Clarice	$\dots Marshall \dots$	Varna
Higgins, Nellie Veleah	$\dots Macoupin \dots$	Bunker Hill
Highfill, Inez Feltz	$\dots DeWitt$ \dots	Farmer City
Hight, Eva Lena		
Hileman. Eva Jane		
Hines, Grace Irene		
Hoag, Gertrude		
Hobbie, M. Ethel		
Hodges, Bess Adele		
Hofmeister, Lydia Edna	Adams	Liberty
Holaday, Lizzie		
Holbrook, Jessie		
Holforty, Ella Frances		
Hollibaugh, Sarah Ethel		
Honnold, Dora Lena		
Hook, Susie Sophia		
Hoose, Hazel		
Hoover, Myra		
Houck, Irene Luella		
Houser, Ella Reeves		
Houtrouw, Lena Theodora		
Howell, Ethel English		
Howen, Edner Edgush	moneum	Diooniingion

Names	County	Postoffice
Hoye, Lizzie	Granda	S. Wilmington
Hufeld, Margaret		
Hughes, Emma E		
Humphrey, Grace	Macounin	Virden
Humphrey, Irene		
Humphrey, Madge T		
Hungate, Julia		
Hungerford, Lora Roberts		
Hunter, Mrs. Eda		
Hunter, Mary E		
Hunting, Olive		
Hurless, Myrtle Anna		
Hyde, Isabelle		
Ireland, Mary E	Tazewell	Delavan
Ireland, Nellie Blanche	\dots Tazewell \dots	Delavan
Irving, Julia Esther		
Iwig, Alma Schweizer		
Jacobson, Clara Sophia		
Jacquin, Theresa		
Jacquin, Velda Velena		
Jencks, Nettie Grace		
Jennings, Carlotta	Menard	Athens
Johnson, Eugenia		
Johnson, H. Ella		
Johnson Julia	\dots $Macon$ \dots	Decatur
Johnson, Julia Ruth		
Johnson, Linda	$\dots Ford \dots$	Paxton
Johnson, Edna May	\dots McLean \dots	Normal
Johnson, Jennie		
Jones, Annie Merrill	\dots Macoupin \dots	Virden
Jones, Edna Charlotte	\dots Marion \dots	Centralia
Jones, Mrs. Ida		
Jones, Lucy Merriman		
Jones, Susie Evelyn	\dots Woodford \dots	Secor
Kalkbrennrer, Tillie		
Kearney, Mary Josephine		
Keepers, Inez		
Kelagher, Catherine Esther	\dots Livingston	Dwight
Kelley, Maymie Ellen		
Kelley, Rosie Anna		
Kellner, Mary Elizabeth		
Kendall, Maude May		
Kent, Mary Emma		
Kenyon, Mariam McPhee		
Kershaw, Ruby Lavina		
Kershner, Grace Katharine		
Kershner, Lide		
Kief, Della May Kiernan, Mary		
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Illinois State Norma University Summer School Enrollment

Names	County	Postoffice
King, Della	Sanaamon	Rochester
King, Edith Lurene		
Kinsey, Clara Nora		
Kirchner, Mabel Clara		
Kirk, Elizabeth	Macon	Decatur
Kirk, Josephine	Macon	Decatur
Kiser, Laura	Pratt	Monticello
Kleinau, Emma Adele		
Kline, Ida May		
Kortkamp, Henrietta		
Knupp, Anna Margaret		
Koss, Katheline Anna		
Kreider, Daisy Belle		
Kreider, Stella M		
Krieger, Augustaay M		
Krigbaum, Helen C	\dots Macon \dots	Decatur
Kurtz, Lillian Catharine		
Lapp, Ruth Elizabeth		
Larson, Martha S		
Laubenheim, Livonia Lena	\dots Jefferson \dots	\dots BelleRive
Lease, Alice Clare	$\dots Adams \dots$	$\dots Plainville$
Le Grand, Martha Lucinda	\dots St. Clair \dots	Freeburg
Le Grand, Maude Elizabeth	St. Clair	Freeburg
Leonard, Myrtle	\dots Sangamon \dots	Auburn
Lesh, Florence Ellen	\dots Ford \dots	Thanville
Lewis, Cleona	\dots Vermilion \dots	Danville
Lewis, Ella Sara	Adams	Quincy
Lewis, Mallie Florence		
Liesner, Clara Caroline		
Lightall, Laura		
Ling, Irene	Tazewell	$\dots \dots Minier$
Liston, Zelma A	Moultrie	$\dots Lovington$
Lovell, Alice E		
Ludwig, Deborah Margery	\dots Vermilion	$\dots Fithian$
Lumsden, Elizabeth Jamima	Piatt	Monticello
Lutton, Esther Ellen	\dots Iroquois	Gilman
Lydigsen, Minnie		
Lynch, Fern M		
Lynch, Nellie C		
Lynn, Maude Adelle		
Lyons, Maggie J		
McAdams, Lula Harriet		
McAdams, Myrtle Mae		
McAlister, Ethel Ferm		
McBride, Edna Pearl		
McBride, Margaret		
McCabe, Julia A		
McCabe, Mary Catherine		
McCauley, Rose Aurilla		
McCay, Alma Orah		
119		

Names	County	Postoffice
McCay, Edith Iona	·	84
McConn, Ruth	(Indiana)	Wahash
McConnell, Alzina		
McConnell, Ida May		
McCormick, Annie Mildred		
McCormick, Annie Midred		
McCuskey, Bertha		
McDermott, Genevieve		
McDonald, Elnora		
McDonald, Luella		
McDonnell, Mary Etta		
McDowell, Alma Blanche		
McGary, Maggie		
McGee, Harriett Evelyn		
McGee, Maude N		
McGuire, Katie		
McGuire, Mae Nevada		
McIntyr, Katharine Agnes		OakHu
McMurtry, Cordelia Pearl McReynolds, Bessie	(South Dakota)	. Briagewater
Macy, Mattie M		
Mamer, Mary		
Mann, Lydia Eliza		
Markland, Eva Lorena		
Marshall, Anna		
Marshall, Bernice H		
Martin, Bessie Louise		
Martin, Florence		
Martin, Jennie Odette		
Martin, Mabel Grace		
Martin, Nellie Rebecca		
Mason, Edna		
Mateer, Lucy Jane		
Mavity, Clara Alma		
May, Katherine		
Merna, Sadie Cecilia		
Michael, Bertha		
Miller, Edna		
Miller, Ethelena Mae		
Miller, Mary		
Milliken, Ora Jessie		v
Miner, Pearl		
Mitchell, Bertha Estella		
Mitchell, Mary McGehee		
Mitchell, Sarah Elizabeth		
Mitts, Fannie M		
Mize, Zula Jeannette		
Moates, Irene Pearl		
Mock, Minnie	manuesiae	Futton

Summer School Enrollment

Names	County	Postoffice
Moery, Lina N. Beatrice	Piatt	Bement
Monaghan, Maggie		
Moore, Emma Giles		
Moore, Neva White		
Morrell, Lottie		
Morrill, Alta L		
Mottinger, Edna L		
Muhleman, Lizzie		
Murphy, Etta Mary		
Musick, Cora Ava		
Nagele, Gertrude Marie		
Neale, Susan E.		
Neff, Gertrude		
Nichols, Maude		
Nicholson, Maude Myrtle		
Nickerson, Georgia Ella	McLean	$\dots \dots Colfax$
Norman, Edith Emily		
Norris, Mary		
Nosker, Nita Grace	$\dots Iroquois \dots \dots$	$\ldots \ldots Iroquois$
Nudd, Bessie		
Oathout, Edna Mabel	$I roquois \dots$	Cissna Park
Oathout, Lulu Ellen	. Iroquois	Cissna Park
Ogle, Lucy	$Woodford \dots$	$\dots Minonk$
O'Hara, Veronica	McLean $$	$\dots Blooming ton$
Olivereau, Louise	$\dots (Wyoming) \dots$	Douglas
Olmstead, Edith May		
Olmstead, Harriet Gertrude	LaSalle	Ottawa
Olsen, Bertha Katherine		
Olsen, Charlotte Beatrice		
O'Malley, E. Julia		
Oram, Mrs. Bertie	. Madison	Granite City
Outhouse, Myra		
Palmer, A. May		
Parks, Dora Y		
Parson, Emma Aronia		
Patterson, Grace Amelia		
Patterson, Jessie Marie		
Penman, Susan Bell		
Penn, Jennie Isabel	Grundy $$	Morris
Peters, Mary Elizabeth	Adams $$	Quincy
Pettys, Ora Ordelia		
Phipps, Minnie		
Piatt, Annabel		
Pierce, Mrs. Genevieve Peare		
Pierce, Helen Martha		
Piper, Jennie		
Pirkey, Mary		
Platt, Bessie Myrtle		
Pollock, Lucy L		
Pollock, May E		Paxton
,		

Illinois State Normo University

Names	County	Postoffice
Ponder, Ethel May	Piatt	Atwood
Pope, Grace Castello		
Pope, Mellie Blanche		
Porter, Anna		
Power, Sue		
Price, Caroline C		
Pugh, Kathryn Esther		
Pyatt, Elie Kreigh		
Rahtge, Hattie Caroline		
Raisbeck, Leila Bema		
Razor, Maybel		
Reavis, Reba Miriam		
Reed, Ada Lois		
Reed, Alice Mary	$. Iroquois \dots \dots$	$\ldots Iroquois$
Reynolds, Anna R	$. Woodford \dots \dots$	\dots Eureka
Reynolds, Mrs. Emma Trimble	$. Woodford \dots \dots$	\dots Eureka
Reynolds, Frances,		
Rice, Minnie		
Richardson, Mary La Beaume		
Rickart, Mary Augusta		
Ricketts, Gertrude Ruth		
Riebe, Charlotte Louise		
Rigdon, Annetta		
Rinehart, Bessie		
Rinehart, Grace Darling		
Roach, Kathleen A		
Roach, Mary Margaret		
Roberts, Myrtle Irene		
Roberts, Olive Goldie		
Robinson, Henrietta		
Robinson, Leeta Vernon		
Robinson, Margaret Elkins	$Brown \dots Brown$.Mt. Sterling
Rockhold, Mildred Nelle		
Rockwood, Gertrude	$.Livingston \dots$	\dots Fairbury
Roggy, Elizabeth	.McLean	$\dots LeRoy$
Rohrbach, Marietta	Ford	Piper City
Roelofson, Dorothy Madeline	Tazewell	\dots Hopedale
Ropp, Lydia Angusta	. Woodford	\dots $\dot{E}ureka$
Rosecrans, Margaret Maude		
Rosenberry, Ethel		
Ross, Ella Elizabeth		
Roughia. Lillian		
Rouse, Cassie Cash		
Rouse, Jessie Leverne		
Russell, Ruth		
Russell, Sarah E		
Russell, Susan Wilson	Morago	Woodson
Rutger, Della D	Wayme	woodson
Ryon, Blanche L	Vannilion	
Sackett, Lulu Ellen	Washington	Danville
Sackett, Luiu Ellen	masningion	Nashviite

Summer School Enrollment

Names	County	Postoffice
Sager, Blanche	v	
Salmon, Margaret		
Samuell, Lucy Elizabeth		
Satterfield, Corinna M		
Scanlan Lena G		
Schenck, Bessie	.Knox	Yates City
Schleich, Effle Treasa	Woodford	Metamora
Scholz, Mary Gertrude		
Schudel, Emma Evelyn		
Scott, Mrs. Alta M		
Scott, Eleanor Mae		
Scott, Margaret		
Scoville, Mrs. Victoria Madge		
Searl, Bertha Joy	Peoria	Princeville
Seed, Essie May	. Gallatin	Equality
Seeley, Esther Beulah	$. McLean \dots$	$\dots Normal$
Shackleton, Maud Lillian	.Livingston	Cornell
Shaffer, Mary	Grundy	
Sharpless, Alyce Elizabeth		
Sharpless, Dakota		
Sharpless, Goldie Imon		
Shaw, Mary E		
Sheriff, Evva	Mercer	Keithsburg
Shoemaker, Ethel		
Shoemaker, Nora		
Showalter, Nettie		
Shreve, Emma Viola		
Shrock, Mary Tipton		
Shuey, Ulta Faustina		
Sido, Louise Barbara		
Sidwell, Bertha Ardella	Pile	Neho
Sieverling, Mrs. Mollie	Greene	Camallton
Sill, Corabelle	Malaam	Normal
Silvey, Iva Gertrude		
Simmons, Vida		
Simonds, Minnie		
Singleton, Mabel		
Sisson, Lizzie	Mason	Bath
Sisson, Luella May	. Mason	Bath
Skaggs, Margaret Olivia	Mason	Saidora
Slaten, Amy May		
Smith, Anna Amelia	Adams	Quincy
Smith, Beatrice	Piatt	Hammond
Smith, Bessie	.Macon	Decatur
Smith, Mildred Faye		
Smith, Ora M		
Smitson, Nellie	.McLean	Normal
Somers, Bridgie	\dots McLean \dots	\dots Bloomington
Spear, Lurene Caroline	\dots Vermilion \dots	$\dots Rankin$
Spear, Nina G		Rankin
° 116		

Nomes	County	Postoffice
	•	**
Squire, Muriel A		
Staats, Mrs. Mary E		
Staley, Wynters		
Staubus, Maude Evelyn		•
Stauffer, Catharine Grace		
Stauffer, Fanny		
Stephens, Ethel Gertrude		
Stewart, Bessye E		
Stewart, Cora E		
Stickel, Sina		
Stocker, Clara		
Stone, Virginia		
Stout, Jennie		
Straesser, Grace Anna		
Strealy, Martha Eliza		
Strickland, Alice		
Strickland, Sadie Mae		
Strong, Lindora Frances		
Suffern, Ida		
Summer, Lela	.Sangamon	\dots Auburn
Sutherland, Jean McLeod	.Stark	$\dots Toulon$
Swain Bertha	$. \textit{McLean} \ \dots \dots$. Blooming ton
Swan, Lillian Grame	. Macon	Maroa
Swayze, Sarah	$.Christian \dots \dots$	$\dots Pana$
Sykes, Laura Cecil	. Tazewell	.East Peoria
Symons, Clara Elizabeth	.McLean	. Blooming ton
Talty, Margaret L	.LaSalle	Seneca
Teissedre, Eliza May		
Tenniswood, Grace Pearl	. Tazewell $$	\dots Delavan
Thomas, Edith	McLean	\dots Holder
Thomas, Grace E		
Thomas, Mabel Elizabeth	.GrundySouth	Wilmington
Thomason, Martha Grace		
Thompson, Florence Eleonora		
Thompson, Harriette Julia		
Thornton, Minnie H	Piatt	$\dots Atwood$
Townsend, Ada		
Trautman, Kathryn Maran	.Macon	\dots Decatur
Trott, Beulah Mabel	.Ford	Sibley
Trotter, Clara		
Tullis, Anna M		
Ueberrhein, Ida Josephine		
Umstead, Aura Leon		
Vanneman, Bessie E		
Van Scheick, Edna May		
Varnes, Jessie Pearl		
Vogel, Anna		
Wabel, Blanche Estelle		
Wadsworth, Sadie Louise		
Waggoner, Lulu		
115		

il ic	Summer	Names	County	Postoffice
V. (School	Wagner, Phoebe Augusta	Woodford	Metamora
	Enrollment	Wagner, Ricka Viola		
		Wagoner, Elizabeth Rosette	Piatt	LaPlace
		Wagoner, Emma E		
		Wakefield, Stella A		
		Walker, Ayda Loya		
		Walker, Beulah		
		Wall, Margaret		
		Wall, Mary Agnes	McLean	Colfax
		Wallace, Maude B		
		Wallace, Ruth	McLean	Colfax
		Walworth, Lena A		
		Watson, Eleanor	Peoria	Peoria
		Weakley, Nettie May	McLean	Lexington
		Webster, Nellie Grace		
		Weir, Lora Agnes	Will	Joliet
		Werner, Ada		
		Werries, Jette Johanna	Morgan	Bluffs
		Wescott, Florence M	Peoria	\dots Chillicothe
		West, Èmma	Jersey	Jerseyville
		West, Susie E	Henry	\dots Cambridge
		Wheeler, Grace Elma	Macoupin	Carlinville
		White, Clara I	Kankakee	Essex
		White, Kate		
		White, Myrtie Belle		
		White, Nell Arelene		
		White, Winefred Ella	JoDaviess	\dots Apple River
		Whitlock, Sara Anne	$\dots Macoupin \dots$	Medora
		Whittemore, Ruth Groverlynn		
		Wilcox, May Elizabeth		
		Willard, Mary E		
		Williams, Cornelia Alice		
		Williams, Effie Mae		
		Williams, Elizabeth Gladys		
		Williams, Lulu Leanora		
		Wilson, Blanche M		
		Wilson, Cordelia		
		Wilson, Edna Lucile		
		Wilson, Elva Grace		
		Wilson, Grace E		
		Wilson, Mrs. Mary Ellen		
		Wisher, Jennie Ileta		
		Witte, Georgia	-	
		Woodworth, Ida Belle		
		Wright Many Branges		
		Wright, Mary Frances	Morgan	Jacksonville

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Names	County	Postoffice
Yohn, Gertrude E		
York, Gertrude Irene		
Young, Anna Lou		
Young, Wilna Leone		
Zurstadt, Anna Elizabeth		
Allbright, Harry Arthur		
Aligada, Orencio		
Anderson, Harrison Monroe		
Arnett, John Paschal		
Bain, Alva	Peoria	\dots Mapleton
Baker, Clarence	McLean	\dots Normal
Banes, Leonard Curtis		
Barr, Oren Augustus	Marion	$\dots Odin$
Barton, Roy Franklin		
Bowlin, William Ray	Peoria	$\dots Princeville$
Bowyer, Lewis Herbert		Bement
Bradley, Ora Marcus	Piatt	\dots Mansfield
Bragg, Earl		
Brittin, Charles Henry	Sangamon	Cantrall
Budke, William Christian		
Bueno, Pablo		
Cade, Carroll Columbus		
Cade, George Newton	Greene	Patterson
Cade, Oscar Siegel		
Carey, William	\dots $Grundy$ \dots	Verona
Carley, Rush	$\dots Ford$	Piper City
Carpenter, Lewis Moffitt		
Chapman, Leo A		
Chapman, Walter	McLean	$\dots Saybrook$
Cline, Roy Roscoe		
Conley, Charles C		
Connett, Claude Albert		
Coons, Herbert		
Cooper, Will Cyrus		
Coss, James Austin		
Costello, Thomas Joseph		
Cottingham, Wirt		
Couch, Edward B		
Crinigan, Thomas J		
Criss, Edward		
Culp, Loren O		
Damman, Frank B		
Danneberger, Charles Oliver		
Dick, George F. Jr		
Dickman, Charles		
Diddle, James Horace		
Diehl, Levi Harry		
Dixon, Herbert		
Dole, Arthur Lucian		
Ernst, Adolf		
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Illinois State Norm University

Sum mer	Names	County	Postoffic
School	Espey, Franklin Stephens	.McLean	Colfax
Enrollment	Filson, Elbert Hugh	.Morgan	Concord
	Fitzgerrell, Guy W	.McLean	Normal
	Flynn, Leo Howard	.McLean	Bloomington
	Forth, Walter E		
	Frantz, Irvin D		
	Freeland, Harvey L	.McLean	Bloomington
	Funk, Aaron Lynn	Piatt	Cerro Gordo
	Garrett, Frank William		
	Garst, Cassius Arlough		
	Gash, Charles M		
	Geitner, Elbert		
	Gerig, Joseph C		
	Giberson, William Preston		
	Gingerich, Elmer George.	A 7	Comm. Doint
	Glaeser, John Henry		
	Goddard, Asa Paul		
	Gooding, Frank Ellwood		
	Gray, William Scott Jr	.Adams	Coatsourg
	Greife, Adolph W		
	Hall, Arthur Coleman		
	Harkness, Edwin Rea		
	Heckman, John Miller		
	Heiligenstein, Frank H		
	Hellyer, Perry Henry		
	Henrich, George Philip		
	Hess, Samuel Earl		
	Hester, Bert A		
	Howard, Samuel		
	Hudelson, Robert R	.Pike	Chambersburg
	Johnson, Everet	.De Witt	Farmer City
	Johnston, Paul Evangel	.Morgan	Jackson ville
	Johnston, Samuel J	.St. Clair	\dots Belleville
	Jones, Edgar S	. Moultrie	Lovington
	Keefer, Howard		
	Keith, Norman	.Pike	Perry
	Kindig, Omar Charles	. Woodford	Secor
	Kuechler, Charles Edward		
	Kurtz, Edward		
	Leaf, Hugh		
	Leathers, Clarence		
	LeMarr, Samuel Ernest		
	Lockett, Wickliffe		
	Lomibao, Roque		
	McCue, Thomas Edward		
	McDavid, John Russell		
	McDowell, S. Kline		
	McGrath, Michael		
	McKean, Herbert Allan		
	McKeen I coperd Albert		

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Names	County	Postoffice
McLemore, William Dennis	Mason	Mason City
McLeod, John	$\dots DeWitt \dots$	Waynesville
McWherter, Paul Kester		
Maroe, Joseph G		
Marley, Joseph Alexander	St Clair	Belleville
Marshall, Fred Lewis		
Moore, Andrew Jackson		
Murphy, Edward C		
Murphy, William Claude		
Music, Harry Edward		
Natividad, Domingo		
Newman, Orris Hayden		
Newport, Charles Harvey		
Nicdao, Miguel		
O'Donnell, Charles		
O'Donnell, Thomas J		
Ong, Ira M		
Patterson, Charles E		
Patton, Jacob E		
Peine, Arthur F		
Perry, John Henry		
Petreson, Elbert L		
Phillips, Alonzo,		
Powers, Elmer Walter		
Pruitt, Edgar Commodore		
Radley, John Henry		
Ragsdale, Alva Lee		
Reese, S. Everett		
Reeve, James Thomas		
Reynolds, Galveston		
Rice, Charles		
Richison, Willard Emery		
Robinson, Arthur Ellsworth		
Robinson, Cloyd Leslie		
Robinson, Roy Alma		
Rucker, Floyd Henry		
Ruffer William		
Saltus, Charles N		
Schmitgen, Edward William		
Scott, Francis Marion		
Seiple, Frank James		
Sheffler, William Whitmer		
Skinner, Earl Mark		
Smith, George Armstrong		
Smith, James Henry	$\dots Pike \dots \dots$	Perry
Smith, Paul McCorkle		
Smith, Thomas Hamilton		
Snively, Ethan Allen		
Solomon, George Washington	Macoupin $$	Palmyra
Stahl, Elmer Roy	Hancock	Augusta

Summer
School
Enrollment

Names	County	Postoffice
Staley, Daniel	Morgan	Lynnville
Stansbury, Leslie	McLean	
Stewart, George Raymond		
Stewart, Leland Stanford	Peoria	Hanna City
Stone, Charles Wiley	\dots De Witt \dots	Waynesville
Stuckey, Leo	McLean	Normal
Sutherland, Perry Roy	Sangamon	Illiopolis
Telford, Fred	Macon	Oakley
Varela, Vicente		
Wagoner, Josiah Elmer	Piatt	LaPlace
Weber, Oscar F	St. Clair	Belleville
Weldon, John Joseph	McLean	Normal
Wells, Arthur Milton	Peoria	Peoria
Whetzel, Harvey C	Woodford	Secor
Williams, David Emerson	\dots Macoupin \dots	Virden
Williams, Elijah	Marion	Brubaker
Wilson, Isaac	Sangamon	Auburn
Wilson, Thomas Jefferson	\dots De Witt \dots	
Wise, Burt Oran	\dots Shelby \dots	Moweaqua
Wright, John Byron	\dots Menard \dots	Tallula
Wrigley, William Wade	Peoria	Trivoli

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE.

Graduates48	
Two-year course, second year40	
Two-year course, first year	
Three-year course, third year 16	
Three-year course, second year	
Three-year course, first year	
_	
Four-year course, fourth year7	
Four-year course, third year 15	
Four-year course, second year35	
Four-year course, first year	
Special students	
	100
Academic students paying tuition24	432
Summer school, first term832	_
Summer school, first term	
Attending both summer terms108	
Different students in summer session916	
Attending regular terms and summer session	
	-
Summer students not attending regular terms	798
Matalancella ant in Name of Description and	1920
Total enrollment in Normal Department	1230
Model school pupils	444
Kindergarten pupils49	444
Grand total of students and pupils belonging to the Illinois	
StateNormal University	.1674

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES OF STUDENTS IN THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Adams 22	JoDaviess 3	Schuyler 5
Alexander 1	Kankakee 21	Scott 1
Brown 5	Knox 4	Shelby 4
Bureau 5	LaSalle 26	Stark 6
Carroll 2	Lawrence 5	St.Clair 23
Cass 6	Lee 2	
		Stephenson 3
Champaign 15	Livingston 33	Tazewell 46
Christian 17	Logan 23	Vermilion 20
Clark 1	Macon 43	Warren 6
Clinton 3	Macoupin 30	Washington 3
Coles 1	Madison 14	Wayne 2
Cook 3	Marion 13	Whiteside 2
Crawford 1	Marshall 11	Will 11
DeKalb 1	Mason 24	Winnebago 2
DeWitt 27	McDonough 2	Woodford 34
Douglas 5	McLean 240	
Edwards3	Menard 10	Arizona 1
Fayette 5	Mercer 3	Idaho 1
Ford 26	Montgomery 9	Indiaua 7
Fulton 13		Kentucky 7
	Morgan 20	Michigan 1
Gallatin 1	Moultrie 5	Minnesota 1
Greene 30	Peoria 65	Missouri 3
Grundy 34	Piatt 62	
Hamilton 1	Pike 19	Ohio 2
Hancock 3	Pope 1	Oregon 1
$Henry . \dots 7$	Pulaski 1	Philippines 6
Iroquois 33	Putnam 5	South Dakota 2
Jackson 1	Richland 15	Wisconsin 1
Jasper $\bar{1}$	Rock Island 3	Wyoming 1
Jefferson 5	Saline 1	
Jersey 8	Sangamon 29	Total 1230
00150,	Sunguinon 20	10001 1250
Illinois Counties	represented	77
Other States rep.	resented	10

INDEX

Academic Course12	Delinquent Students22
Accredited High Schools13	Drama, Course in48
Admission, Conditions of12	Drawing, Courses in43
Advanced Standing 14	Economics39, 90
Algebra, Courses in 29	Education, History of27
Appointment to Scholarships 12	Education, Philosophy of27
Arithmetic, Courses in28	Elective Courses21, 48
Art, Courses in	Employment of Teachers11
Astronomy31, 80	English History40
Athletics	Equipment 7
Attendance by counties124	Examinations
Attendance, year 1904-5123	Expenses
Basketry45	Faculty 4, 5
Basketry	Four-year Programs19, 20
Biological Science35	Garden8
Board and Rooms10	General Exercises24
Board of Education 3	General Method26
Book-keeping	Geography, Courses in38
Botany, Courses in36	Geography in the Grades 68, 75, 77
Browning, Course in	Geography, Reference Books. 86
Buildings 7	Geometry28, 31
Cæsar, Courses in	German, Courses in53
Calendar	Glee Clubs
Campus 8	Graduating Class
Chemistry, Courses in32, 34	Grammar Courses46
Christian Associations 9	Grammar in Grades88, 91
Choice of Studies21	Gymnasium
Cicero. Courses in	Handwork in Grades 44, 64, 83, 88
Civil Government40 Classification of Students12, 15	Hiawatha
College Graduates 12	History, Courses in
Color Course in 42	History of Art43 History of Education27
Color, Course in	Horace, Course in
Commercial Geography39	Illinois, History of40
Composition 48	Index, The
Composition	
Conditions of Admission12	Industrial History39 Jungle Book65
Construction Work45, 64	Kindergarten
Counties Represented124	Laboratories8
Courses of Study 15, 20	Language Study in Grades79
Course of Study, Training School 56	Latin, and German Program 20
Credits for Work Elsewhere14	Latin, Courses in51, 53
Credits required for Graduation 15	Latin, Text Books53
Critiques55	Lecture Association9
Daily Programs23	Library8
Deficiencies in English22	Literary Exercises Required43
Literary Societies 8	Psychology
Literature, Courses in47	Quarterly, The Normal School 11
	Railroads10
	Reading Courses42
Livy 53	Reading in Training School
Loans to Students11	57 61 71
Manual Training44	57, 61, 71 Reading Method42

Index

Mechanical Drawing45	Relation to State University1
Mensuration 28	Rhetoric 4
Milton, Course in	Rhetoricals
Modern European History40	Robinson Crusoe 57, 6
Music, Courses in49	School Law 2
Music in Grades 91	School Management2
Nature Study35, 37	Science of Discourse4
Nature Study in the Grades 58	Shakspere4
Normal, Town of 7	Special Students 14
Oratorical Association 9	Spelling 40
Organization of the School14	Student's Loan Fund1
Orthography46	Student Organizations 8
Ovid53	Students Enrolled94
Pedagogy	Substitutions for Electives 21, 51
Penmanship, Courses in46	Summary of Attendance123
Penmanship in Grades 60	Summer School
Percentage	Teachers 4, 8
Philology	Text Books
Phonics42	Three-Year Program18
Physical Science32	Township Scholarships12
Physical Science in the grades	Training Department7, 54, 56
32, 59, 67, 73, 76	Training Teachers 54
Physical Training50	Trigonometry31
Physics, Courses in	Two-Year Program17
Physiography38	Tuition Fees
Physiology	Vidette 3
Physiology in Grades80, 89	Vergil
Pioneer History	Vocal Music49
Pledge to Teach 12	Weather Study34
Poetry, Study of	Weather Study in Grades83
Positions for Teachers11	Woodwork
Practice Teaching54	Word Analysis45
Preparatory Classes24	Wordsworth47
Preparatory Department12	Writing46
Programs, Daily 23	Zoology, Courses in36, 37
Programs of Studies15, 17	

